# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,611 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1886.



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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| | Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | FRIDAY 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | GWALIOR | 2737 | 500 | P. Harris | 19th Feb. |
| L | GANGES | 4198 | 800 | E. Stewart | 26th " |
| M | SIAM | 3611 | 550 | R. F. Briscoe | 5th Mar. |
| L | NEPAUL | 3526 | 550 | T. J. Anderton | 12th " |
| — | NIZAM | 2736 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 19th " |
| L | THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 26th " |
| M | AUSTRALIA | 3951 | 650 | E. Ashdown | 2nd April. |
| L | PESHAWUR | 3900 | 800 | L. H. Moule | 9th " |
| — | ASSAM | 2270 | 1038 | 600 W. J. Nantes | 16th " |
| L | CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 23rd " |
| M | MALWA | 2559 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 30th " |
| L | HYDASPES | 3389 | 550 | 45 Scrivener | 7th May. |
| — | GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | P. Harris | 14th " |
| L | SURAT | 3142 | 550 | U. R. Edwards | 21st " |
| M | CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | J. P. Hassall | TUESDAY 25th " |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HYDASPES | 2384 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 19th Feb. |
| SURAT | 3142 | 550 | U. R. Edwards. | 5th March. |
| ANCONA | 3126 | 900 | E. Murray | 19th " |
| HOOGHLY | 2344 | 500 | H. Weighell | 2nd April. |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 9, 1886.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Feb. | "GWALIOR" | 2733 | 500 |
| * 5th Mar. | "SIAM" | 3611 | 550 |
| 19th " | "NIZAM" | 2736 | 500 |
| * 2nd April | "AUSTRALIA" | 3951 | 650 |
| 16th " | "ASSAM" | 2038 | 500 |
| * 30th " | "MALWA" | 2559 | 500 |
| 14th May | "GWALIOR" | 2733 | 500 |
| * 28th " | "CATHAY" | 2983 | 500 |

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London viâ Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 630. |
| Second Class | " 370. |

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, February 9, 1886.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China) | 5,000 | 550 | 1st Mar. 1886 |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 550 | 1st April 1886 |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 550 | 1st May 188 |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | R. Deperis | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Mar. |
| ELEKTHA | G. Ragusin | 4,200 | 600 | 3rd April. |
| PANDORA | G. Mestel | 3,500 | 550 | 16th " |
| BERENICE | G. B. Verona | 3,500 | 550 | 3rd May. |
| POSEIDON (New) | G. Denciech | 4,000 | 650 | 16th " |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 450 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE | G. B. Verona | 3,500 | 550 | 3rd March |

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay. Feb. 1, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

| | Capts. | Tons. | H.-P. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. RYDAL HALL | Buck | 2700 | 400 | 4th Mar. |
| S.S. WERNETH HALL | T. Collin | 2100 | 500 | 8th April |

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON viâ MALTA and MARSEILLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th February, 1886.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S. S. AVOCA, Captain Kyhe, will LEAVE this, for ZANZIBAR direct, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant. She will receive cargo for Mombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa and Lindi to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie. Agent.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,
NIGHT-GLASSES,
of extraordinary power and large fields
BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.
A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE.

THE undernoted NINE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each are reported to have been STOLEN, from Mr. SHAPOORJI BURJORJI FRASER, Surat. The notes bear the endorsement "S. B. FRASER."

M-76 72903, M-76 80197, M-76 74452, M-76 76006, M-76 76343, M-76 77606, M-76 73825, M-76 69708, and M-76 81502.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1031 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Gundi Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd February, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1886, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

THE s.s. "BRANKELOW" has arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Prince's Dock. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th February, 1886.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 15, per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,
MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET
POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.
Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 13, pints Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IF YOU WANT YOUR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
TO BE SUPPLIED REGULARLY
Send your orders to
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
who are
THE OLDEST FIRM IN BOMBAY OF NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.

By special arrangement with the Postal authorities HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co. will receive their packets of Newspapers on board the Mail Steamer, and thus be enabled to supply their Papers to Constituents *two hours earlier* than the usual time.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO LIBRARIES, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
*(Newspapers & Periodicals available for Immediate Supply).*

NEWSPAPERS.

| | Local Rs. as. | Up Country. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Field | 30 0 | 34 0 |
| Fun | 7 8 | 9 8 |
| Graphic | 23 8 | 25 8 |
| Home News | 19 8 | 21 8 |
| Illustrated London News | 25 0 | 27 8 |
| Overland Mail | 19 8 | 21 8 |
| Pall Mall Budget | 12 0 | 14 4 |
| Punch | 13 0 | 15 0 |
| Queen | 28 0 | 31 0 |
| Shipping Gazette and Lloyds List | 25 0 | 29 0 |
| Sporting Times | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| Times Weekly | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| Truth | 21 0 | 23 0 |

PERIODICALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All the Year Round | 6 0 | 7 8 |
| Argosy | 3 12 | 4 8 |
| Belgravia | 7 0 | 8 8 |
| Bow Bells | 5 0 | 6 0 |
| Bow Bells Novelette | 4 0 | 5 8 |
| Boys' Own Paper | 4 0 | 5 8 |
| Cassell's Encyclopedia Dictionary | 9 0 | 11 0 |
| Cassell's Family Magazine | 5 0 | 6 8 |
| Chamber's Journal | 4 8 | 6 0 |
| Family Herald | 3 12 | 4 12 |
| Gentleman's Magazine | 7 0 | 8 8 |
| Girls' Own Paper | | |
| Leisure Hour | 3 12 | 4 12 |
| London Journal | 7 8 | 9 8 |
| London Society | 8 2 | 10 0 |
| Longman's Magazine | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| Myra's Journal | 4 0 | 5 8 |
| Nineteenth Century | 15 0 | 20 0 |
| Sunday at Home | 3 12 | 4 12 |
| Sylvia's Home Journal | 5 0 | 6 8 |
| Temple Bar | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Young Ladies' Journal | 5 4 | 6 8 |

POST FREE.

Revised and Enlarged Price List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEADOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

## TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

| CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a. | | | CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | Still | BURGUNDY ... A favourite White Dinner Wine. ...Chablis | 10 0 |
| 18 0 | Still | BURGUNDY ... A fine red full-bodied Wine. ...Beaune | 10 0 |
| 23 0 | Still | BURGUNDY ... Distinguished for flavour and aroma. ...Macon | 12 8 |
| 21 0 | Still | BURGUNDY ... This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition. Pommard | 11 8 |
| 30 0 | Still | BURGUNDY ... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous. Chambertin | 16 8 |
| 17 0 | Fine | SAUTERNE ... A good light refreshing Wine. ... Barsac | 9 8 |
| 21 0 | Superior | SAUTERNE ... from the Bordeaux Dist. Fine mellow flavour with good aroma. | 12 0 |
| 30 0 | Haut | SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body. | 16 8 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## SUPERIOR DRESS HATS.
THE LATEST SHAPES
EXTRA LIGHT

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality...Rs. 14 to 16 | Tall Beaver Brown, New Color...Rs. 14 to 16
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt ...Rs. 12 to 14 | Best Black Opera, Self Closing ...Rs. 14 to 16

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

## HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL } BOMBAY.

## CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE only FILTERS which effectively remove Lead Lime, Iron, Sewage Organic and Saline Impurities excelling all others in Mechanical and Chemical action, and are the most effective means known of purifying Water for Domestic and General Purposes.

DOMESTIC FILTERS, IN CREAM-COLORED STONEWARE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 000 | Half-Gallon size | Rs. | 7 0 |
| " 000 | " " Wicker-covered | " | 9 0 |
| " 00 | One-and-a-half Gallon size | " | 8 8 |
| " 00 | " " Wicker-covered | " | 12 0 |
| " 0 | Two-and-a-half Gallon size | " | 12 0 |
| " 0 | " " Wicker-covered | " | 14 0 |
| " 1 | Three-and-a-half Gallon size | " | 17 0 |
| " 1 | " " Wicker-covered | " | 19 8 |

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.
TABLE AND BED-ROOM FILTERS.
POCKET FILTERS.
(No Traveller should be without one.)

## BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

## THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

## CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

| | | Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a. | 2 doz. pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BORDEAUX.—RED.** | | | |
| Chateau Lafite | After | 38 0 | 40 0 |
| Chateau Margaux | Dinner | 38 0 | 40 0 |
| Chateau Lafite | Wines | 34 0 | 36 0 |
| Chateau Palmer | Dinner | 28 0 | 30 0 |
| Chateau Lascombes | Wines | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| St. Julien | | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| St. Estephe, a favourite | Breakfast | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| Medoc | Wines. | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| Medoc, Bombay bottled | | 13 0 | 15 0 |
| **BORDEAUX.—WHITE.** | | | |
| Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour | | 27 0 | 29 0 |
| Barsac, fine Sauterne | | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| **BURGUNDY.—RED.** | | | |
| Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies | | 36 0 | 38 0 |
| Corton, high class wine | | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| Volnay, strongly recommended | | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| Beaune, soft delicate flavour | | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| **BURGUNDY.—WHITE.** | | | |
| Chablis Le Moutonne, superior | | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| Chablis, light, pleasant wine | | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| **CHAMPAGNE.** | | | |
| Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter" | | 62 0 | |
| Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior | | 61 0 | ... |
| Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery | | 39 0 | ... |
| Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry | | 36 0 | |
| Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints | | | 36 0 |
| Perinet and Fils' "Cuvée-Reserve" (Extra Sec.) | | 29 0 | ... |
| Heidsieck's dry Monopole | | 61 0 | ... |
| Carte Blanche (Shaeby's), light dry | | 28 0 | ... |
| Saumur, Finest Sparkling | | 28 0 | ... |
| Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra. | | | |
| **PORT.** | | | |
| Old Crusted, some years in bottle | | 40 0 | ... |
| Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule* | | 28 8 | ... |
| Invalids' Rich " " " *black* " | | 28 8 | ... |
| Dessert Wine, fruity " " " *red* " | | 25 0 | ... |
| A good all-Wine " " " *red* " | | 21 0 | ... |
| Spanish Port the best " " " *green* " | | 16 8 | ... |
| **SACRAMENTAL WINES.** | | | |
| St. Manin's Malaga | | 23 0 | ... |
| Do. Tinta Francisca | | 26 0 | ... |
| Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra. | | | |

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

## MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel | Rs. 55 |
| The same Watch in Crystal faced case | " 50 |
| MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class | " 35 |
| Do. do. do. Second quality | " 25 |
| Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. | " 250 |
| Do. do. do. Second quality | " 150 |
| Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish | " 120 |
| Do. do. in Crystal faced Case | " 95 |

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

## MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce the arrival of NEW and CHOICE GOODS in all DEPARTMENTS for SEASON 1885-1886 and respectfully invite an early inspection.

## ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

## CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

*The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.*

| | Per 2 gals. | Per 4 gals. |
|---|---|---|
| SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar) | Rs. 22 0 | Rs. 42 0 |
| COGNAC **** do. | " 25 0 | " 48 0 |
| COGNAC *** do. | " 27 0 | " 51 0 |
| COGNAC ** do. | " 31 0 | " 60 0 |
| COGNAC * do. | " 35 0 | " 68 0 |
| SHERRY, Manzanilla | " 22 0 | " 42 0 |
| LOCK TAPS, (plated), effectually protecting contents | each | " 4 0 |
| JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown | " | " 3 0 |
| JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do. | " | " 4 0 |

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NOW READY.

*[ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]*

## MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
## BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
## 1886.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1886 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THREE OF THE
PRINCIPAL NATIVE CHIEFS
IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

## GLENLIVET WHISKEY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
## "GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate the GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

## "ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager...MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 16th FEB.
THE ROUGH DIAMOND
And the Burlesque
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SATURDAY, 20th FEBRUARY.
First Appearance of
MISS CLARA VERE,
From the principal London Theatres, as the PRINCESS in the Popular Burlesque,
ALADDIN.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Comic Opera,
IOLANTHE.
TICKETS and PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS ! ! !
TO-NIGHT AND THURSDAY NEXT, AT 9 P.M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL,
SAILING 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE attention of Passengers is invited to this fine steamer of 3,550 tons, sailing punctually as above.
She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has splendid four berth cabins on deck, punkahs, ice, and every comfort for first-class passengers only.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

BEST WHITE.
MARCELLA COUNTERPANES,
6 ft. 9 in. by 5 feet 10in., Cash, Rs. 11-4.
9 ft. by 8 ft., Cash, Rs. 20.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

| | Qts. per doz. Rs. a. | Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Joust & Co.'s "F" brand Reserve Cuvee | 57 0 | 61 0 |
| And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen. | | |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand | 42 0 | 46 0 |
| SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla | 27 0 | ... |
| CLARET, Langoirans | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| St. Estephe | 13 8 | 15 8 |
| Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878) | 30 0 | ... |
| BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac | 34 8 | ... |
| Courvoisier's | 24 0 | ... |

Terms :—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on 15th March next by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Kurrachee and the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a. m. and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon for Contracts for the purchase of empty hogsheads during 1886-87, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.
LOCAL CONTRACTS.
Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad } Under Schedule No. 16.
GENERAL CONTRACT.
Comst, Storekeeper } Under Schedule No. 38.
General, Bombay }
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in Cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 9th Feb., 1886.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM
IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.
Price, Re. 1 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH
POSSESSES wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the Hair without injury to the skin.
Price, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH,
Prepared from the formula of the late Professor Wilson. An excellent remedy for preventing the Hair falling off.
Price, Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

LIMEJUICE AND GLYCERINE
Effectually cleanses the skin of the Head and promotes the growth of the Hair.
Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-4.

TAYLOR'S OZONE WATER.
Is a powerful though harmless bleacher of dark Hair, produces that
GOLDEN TINT
So universally sought after and admired.
Per bottle, Re 1-2.
Per cases of 3 bottles, Rs. 3.
PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, Esplanade, Bombay.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

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|---|---|
| FORGET-ME-NOT. | FRANGIPANNI. |
| JASMIN. | JOCKEY CLUB. |
| KISS-ME-QUICK. | MILLEFLEUR. |
| WHITE ROSE. | MOSS ROSE. |
| OPOPONAX. | YLANG YLANG. |
| CAPE JASMINE. | LAUGHING WATER. |
| SPRING VIOLETS. | SHAMROCK NOSEGAY. |
| RONDELETIA. | EDELWEISS. |

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE, all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.
Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ALFRED THEATRE.
(Opposite the Bori-bunder Railway Station.)
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE (Prince's Dock.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY REAY.
THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1886.
THE REPRESENTATION OF A HINDOOSTANI PLAY, ENTITLED
FAREB-I-IFRIT,
OR
THE DEMON'S TRICK.
First Class.....Rs. 5. Second Class.....Rs. 3.
The Plan and Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
MR. J. MUNRO, late of the Rajputana State Railway, has been appointed MANAGER of this Company.
EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th Feb., 1886.

FOR SALE.
A KATHYWAR GULF ARAB CHARGER, height, aged, believed to be perfectly sound ; been driven in single and double harness, and has carried a Lady. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be CLOSED from 16th February, 1886, to 2nd March, 1886, both days inclusive, and the dividend will be payable on and after the 20th instant.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.
ENTRIES for these Races will CLOSE as under :—For THURSDAY, 18th February, at 12 noon ; TUESDAY, 16th February.
For SATURDAY, 20th February, at 12 noon ; THURSDAY, 18th February.
For TUESDAY, 23rd February, at 12 noon; SATURDAY, 20th February.
Entrance money should accompany entries.
J. WATLING,
Honorary Secretary.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.
NOTICE.
THE undersigned will receive up to 2 p.m., on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, TENDERS for certain building work to be done at the mill of the abovenamed Company. Plan and specification of the work may be seen at the Company's Office during office hours.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of CALICUT POONWOOD or BENTEAK TIMBER. Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which must be handed in separately and not enclosed with Tender, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as part security of due fulfilment of contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th February, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,700 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.
The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.
No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th February, 1886.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PEROO MAHOMED has contracted to SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned at his office in 23rd Church-gate-street, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground, together with the Buildings, Bungalows, outhouses and erections built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Anety-road, Cumballa Hill, outside the fort, in the Island of Bombay in the Mahdistrict of Fort, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the property late of Kessowjee Naik, but now of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the west partly by the property of Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, and partly by the property of Dunjeebhoy Dossabhoy Mama, on the north by the property of Dady Manockjee Limjee, and on the south by the property of Mr. John Macfarlane, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 95, new number 817, old Survey No. 63, and new Survey No. 2-2075, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3436, and are in the occupation of the said Peeroo Mahomed.—Dated this 15th day of Feb., 1886.
MIRZA HOOSSEIN KHAN,
Purchaser's Attorney.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
THIS preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.
Per case, Rs 2-8.
COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINEST PALE.
COD-LIVER OIL.
PREPARED FROM FRESH LIVERS.
THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons, is of a pale straw colour, and does not produce Nausea or other unpleasant symptoms generally followed by the brown-coloured Oils.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED,
BENGER'S
SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD.
A delicious and highly Nutritive Ailment for Infants and Invalids.
Cash net Re. 1-2 per tin.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a Card.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALVERT'S
Domestic Carbolic
VAPORISER
FOR purification of the air in SICK ROOMS, removal of MOSQUITOES, and other INSECTS, and general use where an AERIAL DISINFECTING and PURIFYING AGENT is required.
Vaporiser, each, Re. 1.
Concentrated Carbolic Powder for the Vaporiser, Per tin, As. 12.
Calvert's DENTO-PHENOLENE (new dentifrice), Per bottle, Re. 1.
Calvert's Carbolic TOOTH PASTE, Per pot, Ans. 8.
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### COOKS' GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
On SATURDAY, FEB. 20th,
by the new and magnificent Steamer
VAITARNA.
Tickets, bills, and full particulars may be obtained from
THOS. COOK AND SON,
Rampart-row, Fort.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.
ALL GALLOWAYS and PONIES must be measured, at the Race-course on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, at 10 o'clock. W.I.L.O. certificates only will be accepted.
LEIGHTON B. KER,
Hony. Secretary, Bombay Sky Races.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE, MAHIM.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, chairman, in the chair.
The Distribution of prizes will take place at 4-30, when H. E. Lord Reay has kindly consented to preside.
No cards of invitation are being issued, but all friends interested in the Orphanage are cordially invited to be present.
THOMAS LANG,
Hony. Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 8s. 9d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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| Fire Premiums for 1882 | £300,690 |
| " 1885 | £988,156 |

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION ON EUROPEAN RATES, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | £1,679,578 | 3 | 9 | 1878 | £4,049,189 14 1 |
| 1873 | £2,745,505 | 2 | 7 | 1885 | £5,348,407 9 2 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Mummum-street.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

ALBERT HOTEL, Parel-road, Byculla.—Rooms for Boarders. Billiard and Bagatelle Tables. Ices and Refreshments.—BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

EURASIAN & ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of members at the office of the Association on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 8 p.m.

FOR SALE, a second-hand American Organ, by Mason and Hamlin. Five Octaves, five stops, automatic swell, and knee swell. Apply to ROSE and Co., Musical Depôt, Bombay.

O PAPA, nothing could be more enjoyable than a glass of best Ice-cream ; also wines and Spirits. Only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church-gate-street.

FLOWER VASES in great variety from annas 8 each. Majolica vases from Rs. 1. Table ornaments, choice collection, from annas 4 each. Everything cheap. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED by a Gentleman furnished Sitting and Bed Room and Board in "Fort." L., office of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED Yarn Dyed Fast Color Khakee Serge, 54 inch width at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at J. A. LACKA, Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Mussjid, Bombay.

ALBUMS—Illustrating, memoirs of England's Glories, Poet's Homes, The four elements and various other interesting designs beautifully illustrated, at moderate prices, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Bonee Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

COOL, quiet, and comfortable quarters for one or two gentlemen only, on 2nd Floor, No. 3, Elden-road, opposite High Court.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin ; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb. ; Cheddar do. 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

TO BE LET, a spacious two-storeyed House at Lower Colaba, suitable for European or Parsi family. Apply to Manockji Nowroji Mistry, 103, lower Colaba.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 15 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES, 1886. Tickets for admission to Grand and Native Stands and Enclosures can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend ? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzes etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 3" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80, No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

MR. C. M. DECOSTA opens on the 1st April, 1886, at Mount Abu, the Rajputana Hotel, in the House lately occupied by General Watson, Agent, Governor-General, Rajpoots. Situation Central. Terms Moderate, attendance exceptional.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARBUTHNOT MACRAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL OBSERVER. Cloth bound, Re. 2-8 ; postage, 4 annas.

WANTED, one or a pair of young "Chowchow" DOGS, must be pure breeds, black tongues, short curled tails, &c., &c. If possible, red bitch and black dog. Will pass hot weather in the Nymalaya. Apply to T. E., care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Teas, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p.m., Monthly Boarders taken.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
SALE OF CEMENT.
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 3 p. m., by order of Messrs. J. F. Soares and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned. About 275 casks Portland Cement, by C. H. B. and Co., of London.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.
On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Achrutbai, widow of Shaw Pranjeevandass Runchordass, and on account, and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nanabhoy Gunpatrao Dhairwan.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground or dwelling-house, situate on the eastern side of Mahim Custom-road, and registered in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing 20 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and standing in the name of Mahaluxmebai, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 70, and bounded on the east by the temple of Tadkeshwar, on the west by the Mahim Custom-road, on the north by a gully and the temple of Callianjee Shivjee, and on the south by the house of Damodher Ishwardass.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 27th January, 1886.

## NOTICES.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior CHINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK CLOTH, &c., &c.
AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.
No. 42, Kalbadevi-road.

ANTIPEGRIN.
FRESH SUPPLIES to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.
Bombay, 11th Feb., 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1885.
(2) Declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 10th February, 1886.

TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE, a lucrative business in the N.-W. P. It has recently been thoroughly stocked with a Splendid Assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, Silks, Brocades, Woven Shawls, Glass, Hosiery, and other Requisites for a large General mixed Trade, and there is every facility for increasing what has been for many years a well-paying concern. The Shop is handsome, spacious and well-fitted, and will be let at a low rental, either on lease or as may be agreed upon. The New Stock which has only arrived since December last is offered at Cost Price with the usual commission added, and must be taken over intact. Other, at valuation or as may be mutually arranged. For further particulars apply to W. SHEPPERSON, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

FAST DYED KHAKI.
E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR
LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI.
HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz :—
DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES. do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets, Shikar Puggrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Hayre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.
All the above material is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air and Perspiration.
Samples and Price-Current on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PIANOS | Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. |
| PIANOS | With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock. |
| PIANOS | The largest and best Stock in India to select from. |
| PIANOS | By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others. |
| PIANOS | By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash. |
| PIANOS | By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere. |
| PIANOS | On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25. |
| PIANOS | Symmetric Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands. |
| PIANOS | A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices. |
| PIANOS | The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled. |
| PIANOS | Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument. |
| PIANOS | Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included. |
| PIANOS | Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post. |

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more Twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the fastest to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... 800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.
EXCHANGES.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

## WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5 per cent. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.
SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.
Drawings and estimates sent on application.
S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.
201 Mount Road, Madras.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 23rd July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. postage, 1 Anna.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. MORGAN & BALKRISHNA are favored with instructions to submit to Public Auction at Poona, at a future date, the whole of the handsome

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 5-54 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, Mr. Volpi, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Telegraph from Kondapa; Thanaluksmy, Calicut and Olympia (s), Tyne.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I M Tenasserim (s), for Karrachee; Goalpara (s), Galle and Glencoehil (s), Elephant Point.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is—*Colors*—Major Beaver, Mr. Graham, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. King, and Mr. Macrae, *vs.* White—Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Holland, Mr. Pease, Capt. Phayre. Play to begin at 5 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quadrille | Merry England | Williams. |
| Overture | Titus | Mozart. |
| Grand Selection | On National Airs | Maanen. |
| Valse | Golden Myrthen | Fahrbach. |
| Polka | Stephanie | Do. |
| | GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. | |

OBITUARY.—Ramchandra Naique died lately at Margaum, Goa, of an apoplectic attack. The strangers of the Hindoo caste will remember him with regret as the founder of a dhurumsalla at Margaum.

A FATAL SHIKARING EXPEDITION.—The corpse of Goclo Dalvi has been discovered in the jungle of Umborpoi of Nagar Avely at Damaun. The deceased, accompanied by his brother Devio, went out on a hunting excursion from which none of them returned. The search for the missing brother has hitherto been unsuccessful.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Ismail Abdoola, a carpenter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a metal watch, valued at Rs. 14-8, from the person of Essub Ally Hyder Ally on Saturday night last. The complainant, whilst returning home from a native theatre at Falkland-road, met the accused in company with two other Manomedans, and had a conversation with them, when the accused suddenly wrenched off the watch from complainant's person and bolted with it. He was pursued and subsequently arrested by a policeman with the watch in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KHOJA BENEVOLENT FUND.—The third annual meeting of the Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Khoja Benevolent Trust Fund was held on Sunday, the 14th, in the hall of the Mooljeebhoy Jewraj Khoja General Reading-Room and Library, when about 150 gentlemen were present. Mr. R. M. Sayani was called to the chair when the following account was adopted:—The fund amounts to Rs. 33,168-4-0; income balance of 1884 Rs. 2,209-6-9, and that for the year 1885, Rs. 2,457-15-8; total Rs. 37,915-10-5; expended in charities for 1885-86 during the year, Rs. 2,457-15-8; Jairazbhoy Rahimtoola contributed towards the said fund Rs. 200, and Rs. 145 were contributed by several other gentlemen, and the meeting was terminated after rosewater and nosegays being distributed.

## CORONER'S INQUESTS.

(Before Dr. T. BLANEY, Coroner.)

A DROWNING CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday at Old Hanooman-lane on the body of a Hindoo lad named Odhowjee Megjee, aged seven years. Deceased came from his native country with his father about three days ago, and resided on the Kalbadavi-road. On Saturday they both went to the house of the boy's aunt, at Old Hanooman-lane, and remained there for the night. The deceased strayed away from the house and could not be found. On the matter being reported to the police, the dead body of the boy was found floating in a well near the house. There were no marks of violence on the body, and ornaments to the value of Rs. 250 that the boy had on when last seen alive, were also found intact. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Hussain Abdoola, aged 20 years. Deceased was a mendicant, and had no fixed place of residence. A few days ago he was removed to hospital by the police from Erskine-road, suffering from burns which he is said to have sustained while warming himself before a fire. Tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FATALITY TO A JUVENILE OPIUM-EATER.—An inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Narrondas Tamaldas, aged 5 years. Deceased was the son of a pearl and jewel broker. His grandmother, it appears, was in the habit of giving him a small quantity of opium every night. On Saturday night before retiring he had his usual dose. The next night the child managed to possess himself of the tin-box in which the opium was kept, and consumed the remaining portion of the drug. He was subsequently found moaning and unconscious, when he was at once removed to the hospital, where he subsequently died. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself.

## PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

The following is Mr. Ormiston's progress report for January:—

1. Blasting and diving work in the channel was carried on during the month from two barges and 3,720 cubic feet of rock removed.

2. The south bay of the main dam was closed on the 14th, and the north bay was ready for closing by the end of the month. Upwards of 30,000 brass earth, and stones have been deposited on the site of this dam since its commencement.

3. The timbering of minor dams was in progress for a length of 5,112 feet, of this 3,958 was completed to foundation level, including 2,969 feet of timbering done with and removed. The total excavation in minor dams amounted to 21,879 brass.

4. The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 3,088 feet, of which 2,761 feet was up to 7'00 on datum; 3,051 brass were built during the month making a total of 14,116 brass since the beginning of the works.

5. At the end of the month the following materials were on the ground:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rubble | 1,200 Brass. |
| Composite facing, rough and dressed | 23.43 C. ft. |
| Granite, dressed | 1,448 " |
| Sand | 70,000 " |
| Lime | 64,000 " |
| Pumice | 110 Tons. |

6. The number of wagons filled during the 25 working days of the month amounted to 8,337, being a daily average of 333, the greatest number taken out in one day (the 11th) being 413.

7. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 24,915 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Hay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams and behind walls, amounted to 157,657 brass.

8. The daily average number of men and women working on the dock and quarries was 9,332, the greatest number in one day (11th) being 10,295.

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA OF 1886.

SAILING COMMITTEE.—Commodore Captain Morland; Rear Commodore John Macfarlane, Esq; Keanth Macaulay, Esq; Colonel W. Merriman; John Hay Grant, Esq; Tyrrel Leith, Esq. Judges—John Hay Grant, Esq.; Kenneth Macaulay, Esq. Starter—Colonel W. Merriman.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—For all yachts, which may have competed in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Sailing Races on 15th February, 1886. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance, one gold mohur. Prize—Cup, value fifteen gold mohurs. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

2ND RACE.—Yachts coming under Club Rule XXXIV. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—a cup, value Rs. 100 and entrance money. To start at 1-45 p.m. Once round the course.

3RD RACE.—For steam-launches, limited to 55 feet between perpendiculars. Time allowance, fifteen seconds per foot of length. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 75; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Three launches to start, or no race. Five launches to start, or no 2nd prize. To start at 2-30 p.m.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 5 or 6-oared gigs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 50. Four boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

2ND RACE.—Cutters and launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no 2nd prize. To start at 4-45 p.m.

3RD RACE.—For 4-oared gigs and boats limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5 p.m.

4TH RACE.—Yachts boat race, any size or number of oars pulled by yachts-sailing crews. Entrance free. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5-10 p.m.

*N.B.*—No outriggers or men outside the bulwarks permitted.

J. WATLING, Hony. Secy.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning gray or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with, and leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at Rs. 6-8, per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Agent, Apothecaries-Drug Co., Limited, 36, Farringdon-road, London.

## THE FOREST COMMISSION.

MR. J. DE C. ATKINS, Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, gave the following evidence before the Forest Commission at Kalyan on the 3rd and 4th instant:—I have been Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, for a little over two years, and for three years before this I served as an Assistant Collector, having charge of Shahapur, Wada, and Bhivndi, and for a short time of Murbad. As Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, I have spent my time chiefly in Kalyan, Shahapur, including Mokhada and Murbad, and have studied the revenue and forest histories of those talukas. At the survey certain sheras were written opposite the unassessed, unoccupied waste lands, denoting their assignment for certain purposes. I do not know the original history of these sheras. I attribute the minor varieties in the wording of sheras of apparently similar effect to their being written by different karkuns. The broad distinction is that in some cases the trees are referred to, and in some they are not. Those cases in which the trees are referred to may be divided into two classes: (1) those in which teak is specially mentioned; (2) those in which trees generally or jungles are mentioned. I consider the main object to have been to guard against the destruction of the trees, as there was then no forest demarcation. I interpret all the sheras which assign the lands for both grazing and forest to mean that grazing is to be allowed if the trees are not injured. In practice, unless there is a special direction to sell the grazing by auction, all these waste lands are treated as free grazing lands. In practice, whether authorisedly or not, tahal is also lopped in all lands, except those included as imperial reserves in former forest demarcations, except where the lands are too distant from cultivation to make it worth while, or where the population is scanty. I am not aware that it has ever been held that the entry of a shera assigning land for both forest and grazing (ran rakshan gurcharan) bars the privilege of lopping for tahal in those areas. I consider the sheras which mention the subject of tree preservation leave it to Government to decide the degree to which conservancy shall be carried. The lands which were assigned for free grazing at the survey, besides all other then unappropriated waste lands were undoubtedly used for free grazing before the survey, except such portions of them as had been temporarily and from time to time appropriated by individuals on the terms imposed by Government for sporadic cultivation and other purposes incidental to cultivation. As to whether the special object of assigning grazing lands was to simply record existing grazing custom, or to make new concessions, I fancy the officers who actually made the assignments did not trouble themselves about that object, but simply endeavoured to carry out the orders of Government, and that Government, when issuing those orders, simply intended to provide for the convenience of the people. As it had probably been brought to their notice that free grazing had been previously enjoyed in many waste lands, I do not consider that even had the Forest Act never been passed the entry of a shera such as "ran rakshan karun gurcharan" in the survey records opposite a survey number in any way debarred Government from closing a portion of that number against grazing, because the Government order authorising the assignment by survey officers of lands for special purposes, and consequently authorising the writing of an ashera, expressly provided that such a survey number or a portion of it could at any time be devoted to any different purpose with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, and the effect against grazing of a portion of a "ran rakshan gurcharan" number with the object of growing or improving the growth of trees in that closed portion would in effect be a devotion of that portion to a different purpose, and provided this were done with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, it would be exactly such an act as was contemplated by Government when issuing the orders referred to above. I allude to Government Resolution No. 1036 of the 17th February, 1853, and to the section of Act I. of 1865 to the same effect, subsequently enacted. I consider that such land, viz., land assigned at the survey for forests and free grazing land which can with justice, equity and convenience in the words of section 34 of the Forest Act, be classed as reserved forests, provided the wants of the people as regards grazing are reasonably met. The degree of justice, equity, and good conscience, will depend in each case on the reasonableness of the provision for grazing continued subsequent to the inclusion of the land in forest. Sheras of the kind above quoted have been taken into consideration by me under section 7 of the Forest Act, in inquiring into rights. I am not aware whether Government Resolution No. 1036 of 1853 above quoted was made known at the time of the settlement to the people. Assuming that the order of 1853 authorising the Revenue Commissioner to appropriate land set apart for any one purpose to any other purpose was not made known to the people at the survey settlement. When the land was set apart for free grazing I should still consider it in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience, that such land should be devoted to other purposes before the expiration of the survey guarantee, provided that sufficient provision for free grazing were made. My ground for saying this is that the people were not given any reason for supposing that this should not be done, and before the survey over the same land even then known as gurcharan Government had been in the habit of exercising this power of diversion. Colonel Francis may be regarded as responsible for all the statements made in the report of the Forest Committee of 1863 regarding what had been done at the previous survey settlement. In that report it is stated that some was taken away, and in some cases separately for forest reserves alone, others specially for grazing alone, and others for forest and grazing combined. That is to say, that the survey forest consisted partly of pure forest land and partly of forest land in which grazing was allowed. I do not recommended in that report that forest demarcation officers should deal with the forest allotments made at the survey settlement and should refrain from demarcating forests in villages in which there were no forest allotments.

As these forest allotments were expressly stated to consist partly of forest land in which grazing was allowed, that is to say, "ran rakshan gurcharan," it follows that the demarcation officers were intended by the Committee of 1863 to deal with "ran rakshan gurcharan" numbers, when carrying out their orders which were to divide the forest allotments of each village which contained a considerable amount of forests into two portions, one for imperial reserve, and the other for village reserve. Village reserves were always treated as free grazing lands. Major Waddington, when reporting on the Survey Settlement of Kalwan taluka, mentioned that he had demarcated forest reserves in a few villages; but that in most villages the work still remained to be done. In many of the most jungly villages of Shahapur, containing enormous area of particularly well-wooded land in which most certainly Major Waddington, if he had had time, would have demarcated Imperial and village reserves. No such demarcation has ever been made, and I have observed that in all these villages the whole of the unassessed waste land is "classed ran rakshan gurcharan," and I gather from this that Major Waddington, as a temporary measure, classed these lands in this way and, intending that subsequently either he himself or some special demarcation officer, perhaps Captain Lloyd, who was then working in other parts of the district, should deal with such "ran rakshan gurcharan" numbers and decide which portion of them should be Imperial reserve, *i.e.*, "ran rakshan" and which should be village reserve, that is to say, for practical purposes, "gurcharan." I gather that when Major Waddington in his report referred to the above, he meant the demarcation of what were known as Imperial and village reserves, *i.e.*, surkarirran and gaoche-ran or gaon-bag" respectively; because under these circumstances in force and for the carrying out of which in the taluka previously settled one or two special parties of survey officers were at that time actually employed in forest demarcation. There were to be no forests except Imperial and village reserved. I have explained above the reason why I attach to the sheras relating to "ran rakshan gurcharan" in the talukas settled before the Forest Committee of 1863, *viz.*, that some measurers of forest conservancy in those lands were considered necessary by the survey officers, for which, in the absence of a Forest Department, they attempted to make provision in this way. As regards the talukas settled after 1863, I gather from Major Waddington's report and procedure in Kalwan that the entry of "ran rakshan gurcharan" was made opposite all large unassessed numbers with the express intention that forest demarcation officers should be perfectly free to demarcate such numbers for Imperial and village reserves subsequently as might be thought necessary. Village Forests demarcated in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of 1863 was intended partly and chiefly to meet local requirements as distinct from the Imperial forests which were not intended specially to meet any local requirements. In all villages in which the amount of gurcharan is small and the ordinary warkas lands are small in area or comparatively treeless, the gurcharan is entirely sliced up into the sindad wahiwat of individuals. I have no doubt that in many cases the sindad wahiwat lands were not marked off and entered in the names of the holders as they ought to have been. In some cases the reason was that the people were disinclined to undertake this land on survey tenure and pay assessment for it, and in some cases the reason probably was that the survey officers did not take sufficient trouble to find out which were the sindad wahiwat lands of individuals. I gather that people were disinclined to undertake these lands in many instances, especially in Kalwan, from a report of Colonel Francis, written about 1870, in which after expressing his joy at hearing on the authority of the Collector that many cultivators in Kalwan wanted to have their sindad wahiwat lands entered in their names, which lands had not been entered in their names at the survey, he said that he had done his best to persuade people at the time of the survey to take up these lands, but had found it very difficult indeed to induce them to do so. I am quoting from memory. I saw the letter about fifteen months ago, and was particularly struck by it, because I thought it was very important evidence as showing the procedure followed by the Survey Department under Colonel Francis' direction. It has always been the custom for the residents of villages in which there is no well-wooded land sufficient to supply their wants in the matter of forest produce to resort to the nearest jungles in other villages to get their supplies of fire-wood, so far as they used it, wood for agricultural implements, and in a very limited number of cases rab materials also. The growth of this custom is easy to trace in Murbad. As you move gradually from a very jungly to a comparatively bare part of the taluka you find villages in the very remote parts in which no non-residents claim firewood wahiwat, and the residents concur in asserting that no such wahivat exists and that the jungle is used by them alone. If you move further towards the bare parts of the taluka you find that, while the residents concur in asserting that no such wahivat amongst non-residents exists, yet some non-residents claim such a wahivat for their village, and others do not. If you move further you find that, while residents still deny such a wahivat, non-residents claim it pretty extensively. You come to a part of this district in which the residents of the well-wooded villages admit the claims of the residents of neighbouring treeless villages. Eventually you come to cases in which though the firewood wahiwat of another village is admitted by the residents of a village in their gurcharans, yet these villagers themselves admit that it is necessary to cut at once all the seedlings and young trees which spring up every year in the rains to supply their wants in the cold weather and in the hot weather. They as well as the residents of the other village partially dependent on them are obliged to resort to the gurcharan of another village which still has an unexhaustive supply of wood. I have made careful inquiries as to these customs wherever I have been. It would be difficult to ascertain with any certainty the exact extent of the custom of the residents of one village resorting to another for firewood. But in many cases the custom is sufficiently clear. It would be feasible to supply the firewood requirements of non-forest villages from the forests provided compact blocks of the latter were formed and scientifically worked. If the residents were allowed to continue the old system of collecting for themselves the supply will be gradually and surely exhausted. As a rule, the people of one village do not resort to other villages for rab, partly because of the enormous bulk of the material required and the expense of carriage, and partly because the gurcharan lands of any village to which they might naturally resort are sliced up into sindad wahiwat portions of individuals, who jealously guard their ain, nana, dhavada and bonda trees, and allow no one else to lop them, though they do not interfere with the cutting for firewood of the trees comparatively useless for rab. About 90 per cent. of injaili trees in the more inland tracts of Thana consist of ain, bonda and dhavada.

## THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held at the offices of the Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wyer presiding.

On the motion of Mr. Rustomjee Jehangir Reporter, seconded by Mr. Maneckjee Hormusjee Major, it was resolved that the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., recommended by the directors, be sanctioned.

Dr. Dorabjee Eduljee Mehta proposed, Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta seconded, and it was agreed to that on a reference by agreement between Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff on the one hand, and the Corporation on the other, to be submitted for the opinion of the High Court as to the meaning of the sees. 101 and 103 of the Articles of Association whether under them the shareholders have the power of altering the dividend recommended by the directors, or have power to reserve funds to effect an increase, the costs of both parties, including those between attorney and client of and incidental to such reference be paid by the Corporation.

The meeting then terminated.

## APPEAL COURT.—FEBRUARY 15.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

### SETTING-UP A FALSE CHARGE AGAINST THE POLICE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* AMRATLAL.

IN this case Mr. Goverdhanram Tripathin prayed on behalf of the petitioner, Amratlal *alias* Dhunwant Hathesing, that the court might call for the papers and proceedings, on the grounds set forth in the petition. Hathesing was convicted by Mr. J. W. Walker, presidency magistrate, Bombay, of making a false complaint against certain police officers, and giving false evidence in support of his charge, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for three months.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused made a false complaint before Mr. Hamilton, the first-class magistrate in Ahmedabad, that he had been beaten one night in a police station in the city by the chief inspector, chief constable, and two head constables of police, to induce him to confess and restore certain stolen property. The accused was further charged by the prosecution with having subsequently given false evidence in the trial of these police officers before the magistrate. The accused stated that he was taken at about 2 o'clock at night on the 25th September to the Manekchowk police-station and there beaten by Inspector Jenangeeraha, chief constable Lalcobhry, and two head-constables, till he became unconscious. The complaint made by the accused against the police was proved to be false, and Mr. Fernandez, who assumed charge of the office of first-class magistrate at Ahmedabad after the trial had been continued the prosecution of the accused. As to the merits of the case the Sessions Judge observed that a more extraordinary and incredible story than that told by the accused had seldom been placed before a court. He was asked to believe that during a quiet night the chief constable, and two head-constables, (a Parsee, two Hindoos, and a Mahomedan), should have conspired to maltreat the accused openly in the heart of the city, merely to discover property in a petty theft. The accused stated that the police officers held his hands and commenced beating him as soon as he arrived, that they had left the door open and gone on with the beating, until many persons attracted by the cries were attracted to the scene, including some of his friends who "most opportunely" were returning from a play by that road. The accused had produced six witnesses in support of his complaint, but of these the Judge had not disappeared, a sanction was given for their prosecution. As to the witness who was still forthcoming, the Sessions Judge agreed with the assessors that, if anything was required to remove the least doubt on the evidence of the improbability that was supplied by the evidence of this witness. This man stated that he had seen the accused being savagely attacked by the policemen, who said to him, "you have taken the property, give it up, or we will kill you. You made a complaint against us before, and this time we will not suffer you to escape." The police, according to this witness, eventually told him to *samjao* the accused and take him away. He then lifted the accused, led him out, and went with him to the hospital. As a sentry I was always kept at the bottom of the steps of the chowky. It was quite impossible that strangers should have been allowed to go up at night to witness undisturbed ill-treatment by some of the superior officers of police. It exceeded all belief that such experienced members of the police force with whom he had actually sought publicity in total disregard of the most ordinary rules of prudence. It was proved on behalf of the prosecution by four policemen, who had appeared as witnesses, that the accused was never beaten, and the judge did not see the slightest ground for disbelieving their evidence. The civil surgeon, before whom the accused had been taken, deposed that the accused had marks of beating on his back as from a thin cane, and that he had a mark on the forehead which might have been caused by a fall. As for these hurts, the judge held that they had been received by the accused in a street quarrel which had taken place on the night in question. The accused had been beaten in this street quarrel by a police head-constable, and had, therefore, invented the story of his being taken to the police-station and beaten by the four officers he had named. The judge remarked that the offence called for severe punishments, as the accused had, in the first place, made a totally false and groundless complaint, and then had the hardihood to support it by suborning evidence and endeavouring to establish his charge by all the means in his power. The readiness with which he got persons to support his extraordinary story showed that there was a strong feeling against the police. The court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offences specified in the charge, and sentenced him to a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to undergo further imprisonment for three months.

The petition, submitted on behalf of the accused, stated, among other things, that the sanction given by Mr. Fernandez was both illegal and *ultra vires*, and that the court had misappreciated the probabilities and evidence in the case.

Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Goverdhanram, gave orders for the papers to be called for in this case.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th February, 1886.

*Means of observations at* 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* and 10 *p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·909 |
| Temperature of the Air | 78·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 73·3 |
| Dew Point | 70·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·838 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10), | 6·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 81·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 71·1 |
| General Directions of Wind* | ESE, WNW, NW, NNW |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 148. |

* From midnight to midnight.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

## GEORGE SAND: HER EARLY LIFE AND WORK.

IT is more than fifty years since both friends and foes were discussing the novels and plays of George Sand. Those who care to learn something of herself and of her methods are now enabled to do so by the publication of an English version of her "Letters" just issued by Messrs Ward and Downey. The book as will be seen from the following extracts, is of wide interest. The volumes contain letters to About, Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and others; and they give the reader personal glimpses of the aspirations and fears, the struggles, and the lights and shades of one of the most remarkable women of our times and one of the most brilliant writers of the century.

A DIVERSION AGAINST GRIEF.

July 1830, was a turbulent time in France, George Sand writes:—Good-bye my dear boy; where is the time when we used to read peaceably together? Where are our quiet days of rest? When will they come again? War is not my element; but here below, we must be amphibious. Would that the sacrifice of my life and property could suffice to secure liberty! I should gladly give up both! But I cannot remain myself and see others shedding their blood and we swimming in it. You are fortunate in being a man; in you, indignation is a diversion against grief."

PROPRIETIES AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Of that unhappy life, a drunken and a brutal husband that drove her from her home, she writes, the letter is dated Paris, the 13th of January, 1831):—

At last I am free, but I am far away from my children. When you are with them I shall not be so sad at their absence; I mean to say that anxiety will not be added to my sadness. Thanks, many thanks, dear boy! May God return to your mother all the good which you do to my son. Talk often to him about me, that he may not forget to love me. . . . It is important that your authority over Maurice should be great; but you must not appear to dispute that authority with his father. On the contrary, you should affect to adhere to all he may say to you, though you may eventually act as you think fit. Being fickle in his ideas, he does not care whether his advice be followed or not. You must next be very cautious regarding our correspondence. You must bring into play all your natural wisdom. Pray write to me at least once a week. . . . One more word, however, before wishing you good-night. You misunderstood me if you thought that I refused to accompany you to Nimes because of *proprieties*—of what *public opinion* might have said. *Proprieties* are the rule of people without soul or virtue. *Public opinion* is but a prostitute, that sells herself to those who pay her best.

EARLY STRUGGLES FOR BREAD.

One of the interesting letters dated from Paris, March 4, 1831, tells the story of her early struggles for bread:—I am more than ever intent upon following a literary career. In spite of the repugnance which I experience, since I have given up the habit of idleness and fatigue which cause me to break off my work, in spite of the life, more than quiet, which I lead here, I feel that henceforth my existence has an aim. I have a purpose in view, a task to perform, and if I succeed, I shall be happy. For the profession of writing is nothing else than a violent indestructible passion. When it has once entered people's heads it never leaves them. I met with no success. My works were declared to be unlikely by the people whose opinion I courted. Their conviction is that there is too much morality and virtue in it to make it appear probable in the eyes of the public. That is quite correct. The poor public must be served according to its tastes, and I am going to follow the fashion. It will not be good. I wash my hands of it. They agree to receive my production in the *Revue de Paris*, but they keep me waiting. Known authors are to pass before me. Nothing could be more French" was encored. It is not kind, and spoke of the honest efforts she everywhere noted to see things in their true light, and to be faithful to the promptings of conscience. "England," she said, "is a country of reaction, a harbour of old institutions. But the middle-class English are so good and so convinced. What I most liked in them was their courage in acting on their convictions. At first their calm affected me with a sort of anger. I was used to it, and before I was a week in London I rather liked it."

Noting how my hostess altered when the Revolution or its works were touched upon, I kept so far as I could the conversation, which preserved a light tone, on other subjects. She was very interesting when talking about animals—a subject to which she was led by her cats. Louise Michel brought four cats with her from Noumea to France. They were given her when she arrived in New Caledonia as a convict, who happened to have her time, and was returning to Europe. The youngest "Moustache" is now sixteen, and the eldest, "Ninette," is nineteen. They were with her at St. Lazare. The fourth killed himself under circumstances honourable to himself and his mistress. The day she was returning from London he was on the top of a house. When he saw her getting out of the cab, he, in trying to jump from the house to the balcony, fell into the street, from a third storey, and was so injured that he died in a few hours. These cats are descended from others left by English sailors in New Caledonia in the eighteenth century. They have much longer hind legs than European cats, and are more forgetful and have a finer cerebral development. At St. Lazare they were taught to live on good terms with the rats that came every morning in crowds to Louise's cell to be fed. I asked the "Citoyenne" what she thought the rat. She said that it was intelligent, incapable of attaching itself, she thought, to a human being, and more on the look-out for benefits to come than for past services, but family affection was strong in its heart. Young rats were not only kind but respectful to their aged relations, and indeed to old rats in general. Mothers directly they had weaned their little ones not only brought them to Louise's cell, but placed crafty and Mephistophelean expression on her face, smiles, and his whole appearance and manner have a sort of Jesuitical elegance and ease. His hands are very narrow, with long and slender fingers that look as if they had twice as many joints as other people's. They are so flexible and supple that it makes you nervous to look at them. Anything like the polish of his manner I never saw. When he got up to leave the box for instance, after his adieux to the ladies, he laid his hand on his heart and made his final bow—not with affectation or in mere gallantry, but with a quiet courtliness which made you feel that no other way of bowing to a lady was right or proper. It was most characteristic. But the most extraordinary thing about Liszt is his wonderful variety of expression and play of feature. One moment his face will look dreamy, shadowy, tragic. The next he will be insinuating, amiable, ironical, sardonic, but always the same captivating grace of manner. He is a perfect study. I cannot imagine how he must look when he is playing. He is all spirit; but half the time, at least, a mocking spirit, I should say. I heard the most remarkable stories about him already. All Weimar adores him, and people say that women go still perfectly crazy over him. When he walks out he bows to everybody just like a king! The Grand Duke has presented him with a house beautifully situated on the park, and here he lives elegantly, free of expense, whenever he chooses to come to it.

LISZT AT HOME.

From a chapter on Liszt's home life we take the following passage:—

I am having the most heavenly time in Weimar, studying with Liszt, and sometimes I can scarcely realize that I am at that summit of my ambition, to be his pupil! It was the Baroness von S.'s letter that secured it for me, I am sure. He is so over-run with people that I think it is a wonder he is civil to anybody; but he is the most amiable man I ever knew, though he can be dreadful too, when he chooses and he understands how to put people outside his door in as short a space of time as it can be done. I go to him three times a week. At home Liszt doesn't wear his long abbe's coat, but a short one, in which he looked much more artistic. His figure is remarkably slight, but his head is most imposing. It is so delicious in that room of his. It was all furnished and put in order for him by the Grand Duchess herself. The walls are pale gray, with a gilded border running round the room, or rather two rooms, which are divided, but not separated, by crimson curtains. The furniture is crimson, and everything is so comfortable—such a contrast to German bareness and stiffness generally.

A BERLIN DANSEUSE.

Here is a graphic account of the performance of the German dancer Grantzow:—

When the time came for Grantzow to appear, the crowd of dancers suddenly divided, and she bounded out from the back of the stage. *Such* an apparition as she was! In the first place, her toilettes surpassed everything, and she appeared in a fresh dress in every act. In this first one she had on a most dazzling shade of green gauze for her skirt. From her waist fell a golden network, like a cestus, with little golden tassels all round. She wore a little scarlet-satin jacket all fringed with gold coins, and a broad golden belt, pointed in front, clasped her waist. On her head was a tiny scarlet cap, also fringed with coins, and she had some golden bangles round her neck. In her hand was a tambourine, from which depended four knots of coloured ribbons with long ends. Shaking her tambourine high in the air, out she sprang like a panther, made one magnificent circuit all round the stage, and after executing an immensely difficult *pas* with perfect ease, she suddenly posed to the audience in the most ravishing and impossible attitude, and with the most captivating grace conceivable. Anything like her *elan*, her *aplomb*, I never saw. Such a daring creature! Well, I cannot tell you all the things she did. She is a perfect Terpsichorean genius. All through the first act she danced very slowly, merely to show her wonderful grace, and the beauty and originality of her positions. She had a way of folding her arms over her breast and dancing with a dreamy step that was quite different from anybody else, and it produced an entrancing effect. Through the second and third acts she made a regular crescendo, just to display her technique and show what she could do. All the other dancers seemed like blocks of wood in comparison with her. Fraulein Grantzow is said to be between thirty-five and thirty-eight years old. As the papers said, her art shows the perfection that only maturity can give. The men are all crazy over her, as you may imagine, and she was showered with bouquets as large as the top of a barrel. The play of her features was as extraordinary as the play of her muscles. Her whole being seemed to be the soul of motion.

## MUSIC-STUDY IN GERMANY.

MISS AMY FAY is an American lady who studied music in Germany in a very thorough elaborate fashion a few years ago, and sent some delightful letters home to her friends. These letters, collected in a volume, have had a considerable success in America, and doubtless will be appreciated in the edition which Messrs. Macmillan have just issued for the English market. It is full of interesting notes on things and persons in Germany.

A GREAT PIANIST.

Miss Fay first studied under Tausig and this is, what she says of that *maestro*:—

Tausig is precisely like the photograph I sent you but is very short indeed—too short, in fact, for good looks—but he has a remarkably vivid expression of the eyes. He came in, and, scarcely looking at us and without taking the trouble to bow even, he turned on me and said imperiously, "Spielen Sie mir etwas vor (Play something to me)." I got up and played first an *Etude*, and then he asked me for the scales; and after I had played a few he told me I "had talent," and to come to his lessons and I would learn much. I went accordingly the next afternoon. There were two girls only in the class, but they were both far advanced. I had never heard either of them play before. The second one played a fearfully difficult concerto by Chopin, which I once heard from Mills. It is exquisitely beautiful, and she did it very well. From time to time Tausig would sweep her off the stool and play himself, and he is indeed a perfect wonder! If, as they say, Liszt's trill is "like the warble of a bird," his is as much so. It is not surprising that he is so celebrated, and I long to hear him in a concert, where he will do full justice to his powers. He thrills you to the very marrow of your bones. He is divorced from his wife, and I think it not improbable that she could not live with him; for he looks as haughty and despotic as Lucifer, though he has a very winning way with him when he likes. His playing is spoken of as *sans pareil*.

GERMAN MEALS AND GERMAN WOMEN.

The Germans, Miss Fay says, have a great idea that you must *stärken* (strengthen, yourself. So they eat every few hours.

When you first arrive you feel stuffed to bursting all the time, for you naturally eat heartily at every meal, because, as we only eat three times a day in America, we are accustomed to take a good deal at once. Here they have five meals a day, and one has to learn how to take a little at a time. But it is a pretty good idea, for you are continually repairing yourself, and you never have such a strain on your system as to get hungry! The German women are plump roly-polies, as a general rule, and it is probably in consequence of this continual "strengthening." One has full opportunity to observe their condition, for they generally have their dresses *ausgeschnitten* (square neck), as they call it, in order to save collars, and you will see them strolling along the streets with their dresses cut open in front. They are not handsome—irregular features and muddy complexions being the rule. The way they neglect their teeth is the worst. They are always complimenting Americans on what they call our "fine Grecian noses," and, in fact, since they have said me much about it, I have noticed that nearly all Americans *have* straight and reasonably proportioned noses. One sees a great many handsome *men* on the street, however—many more than one sees at home. Perhaps it is because the Prussian uniform sets them off so, and then their blonde beards and moustaches give them a *distingue* air.

WAGNER AS A CONDUCTOR.

The following is a description of Wagner conducting an orchestra:—

There must have been two hundred players in the orchestra, and they acquitted themselves splendidly. The applause grew more and more enthusiastic, until it finally found vent in a shower of wreaths and bouquets. Wagner bowed and bowed, and it seemed as if the people would never settle down again. At the end of the concert followed another shower of flowers, and his "Kaiser Marsch" was encored. It was not effect! After the tempest of sound of the introduction the drums came in with a sharp rat-tat-tat-tat-tat! Then the brass began with the air and came to a crescendo; at last *blaring* out in such a way as shivered you to the very marrow of your bones. It was like an earthquake yawning before you. The noise was so tremendous that it was like the roaring of the surf. I never conceive the idea I was used to approach it, and Wagner made me think of a giant Triton disporting himself amid the billows and tossing these great waves of sound from one hand to the other. You don't see his face, of course—nothing but his back, and yet you know every emotion that passes. Every sinew in his body speaks. He makes the instruments prolong the tones as no one else does, and the effect is indescribably beautiful; yet he complains that he never *can* get an orchestra to *hold* the tone as he ought. He is very severe, and is of arrogance and despotism personified. By the end of the concert the bouquets were so heaped on the stage in front of the director's desk that Wagner had no place left big enough to stand on without crushing them. Altogether, it

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

WITH the exception of a further improvement of 1-16d. per oz. in the value of Bar Silver, there is nothing of practical change in Reuter's closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date. Business here to-day, however, has been fairly active all round, and the general tone is a shade more confident.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 11,29,363 |
| Do. Do. Branches | Dec. | ,, | 3,28,744 |
| Other Deposits | Dec. | ,, | 13,905 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | ,, | 20,173 |
| Loans | Dec. | ,, | 2,24,318 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | ,, | 1,37,184 |
| Cash with other Banks | Dec. | ,, | 1,50,529 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. | ,, | 12,19,864 |

The decrease of 12 lakhs thus shown in the Cash Balance is in no way attributable to increased trade requirements. These, on the contrary, have fallen off by about 3½ lakhs during the week, the reduction in the Government Balances being the adverse influence. In the outside market, however, the tendency is unquestionably firmer, whatever the cause, and for short loans secured by Government Paper 3 per cent., we hear, is now being asked.

EXCHANGE.—The advanced quotation for Bar Silver in London imparted a slightly firmer tone to our market this morning, and we opened to an advance of 1-32d. per rupee, which has been well maintained up to the close. For remittance the inquiry has been slack, but a fair amount of private paper has been offering, and the feeling at the close—assisted to some extent, no doubt, by the telegrams from Washington—is rather towards firmness. We quote for ready bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 5 15-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 29-32d. | ,, |
| Do. Three months' sight | 1s. 6d. | ,, |
| Credits ,, | 1s. 6 3-32d. | ,, |
| Francs ,, | 1 90½d. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains firm at Saturday's closing rates, say, for Fours ready, Rs. 98 ; forward, Rs. 97⅝ ; Fours-and,-a-half, Rs. 100¾. No great amount of business has been done at these figures, the advance rather checking buyers ; but, on the other hand, sellers are by no means numerous. For Port Trust Bonds we still quote Rs. 93.

SHARES.—The activity in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares has slackened off somewhat to-day, owing, no doubt, to the slightly firmer tendency apparent in cotton, and in most cases values have receded Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share from the highest point touched. Press shares are also weaker. Berars have declined Rs. 10, Bombay and Prince of Wales Rs. 5, and New Indian Rs. 2½, Mofussils are an exception, being quoted Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 415. In the miscellaneous list, Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 50. Bombay Ice Company are Re. 1 dearer at Rs. 115. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Miners have recovered nominally to Rs. 19½.

COTTON.—Quite a steady tone has been manifested in the market to-day, and a considerable business has transpired. Native dealers have been paying slightly higher rates to cover in previous contracts, and European houses, while indifferent about future delivery, are operating more freely in ready Cotton, of which supplies are on the increase, now that Broach is beginning to come in. The following are closing rates :—

| | Good. Rs. | Fully Good. Rs. | Fine Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, ready | 138 | 162 | 172 |
| Do delivery | 138 | 162 | |
| Omras, ready | 16› Omra | | |
| Do delivery | 170 Staples | | |
| Broach, March | 197 | 199 | 201 |
| Do April | 195 | | |
| Dholleras, April | 173 | 178 | 186 |
| Do May | 172 | 177 | 185 |

WHEAT is firm, but no dearer either for ready or forward. Sellers are still indisposed to contract at all freely, but with the existing appearance of Freights and Exchange, exporters are not in a position to advance their offers. New crop we quote as follows :—

| | Ready. | per cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Pessy | 3 3-16. | ,, |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | 3-11 | ,, |
| Red Admedabad | 3-10. | ,, |

LINSEED is very firmly held owing to the accounts from up-country regarding the crops, and ready has advanced to Rs. 7, March to Rs. 6-8, and May to Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are steady. Business has been done for Trieste and Venice at 26s. 3d., payable here, and for Dunkirk at 17s. 6d. For Havre a steamer has been berthed, February-March loading, at 17s. 6d. per ton. Quotations are :—

| | Ready | Cotton. | Wheat. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | ,, | 17-6 | 12-6 |
| London | ,, | 17-6 | 12-6 to 13-9 |
| Open Charter | ,, | 17-6 | |
| Havre | ,, | 17-6 | |
| Dunkirk | ,, | 16-3 to 17-6 | |
| Antwerp | ,, | 17-6 | |
| Trieste, Venice | ,, | 28 to 2s. | |

COALS.—The sale is reported of a cargo of Powall Duffryn Cardiff, January shipment, at Rs. 15 per ton alongside. Otherwise the market is firm, and for future shipment sellers are not pressing business.


DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
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Sole Agents in India for the
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THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, with frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
ARE FULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Offices : Old Bond-street, London ; 3-4, Hare-street, Calcutta ; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

COLONEL SIR O. ST JOHN, Resident in Kashmir, writes :—"On the recommendation of Dr. Leahy, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, I obtained from you some time since a pair of Eye-Glasses. I have found them most valuable, and would like you to send me a similar pair."

MR. N. LAZARUS
OCULIST—OPTICIAN.
BY appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, etc., etc.
Mr. Lazarus' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye, has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India, etc., etc., who, after personally expressing his approval, has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Opthalmic Optician.
Pamphlet "How to preserve the Sight" free on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician
to the Viceroy.
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel), Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

IMPERISHABLE ABERDEEN GRANITE, —Alex. Macdonald and Co., Ld., Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen Scotland, workers in Polished Granites to the Queen. Architectural and Monumental work sent to all parts of the world. For designs and particulars apply to the Works, Aberdeen, or London Branch, 373 Euston-road N. W.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PENDLEBURY—February 13, at Secunderabad, the wife of William Pendlebury, of a son.
RINGROW—February 1, at Nuseerabad, the wife of G. C. Ringrow, Assistant Apothecary, of a son.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1886.


IT would, of course, be unwise to criticise a particular act in connection with the organisation of Upper Burma, until the whole scheme is before us in its entirety. The decision to leave the country under martial law until November next and the postponement in the interim of the re-establishment of civil government, are open to the observation that General Prendergast's announcement upon the taking of Mandalay that the Burmans were anxious for annexation, and that no further resistance was to be looked for, has not been justified by the result. The admission that the assumed eagerness of the Upper Burmans to have their country assimilated to Lower Burma has not turned out to be correct, will have an effect on home opinion, which will not be favourable to the policy pursued. The Liberals only gave a half-hearted acceptance to that policy, and now that it is found that already the prognostications of an easy and unresisting conquest are not realised, there is scarcely a doubt that the Radical wing of the Liberal party will pronounce strongly for some other solution of the Burmese question. Whether a declaration that martial law shall continue for a twelvemonth is likely to facilitate the subjugation of the country, is not easy to see. There has been, if not the name, the stern reality of martial law in Upper Burma since the first few days of December last. The severities enforced have left little to be desired in the way of thoroughness. Some of the acts and methods which characterised that period of the interregnum have been disapproved by General Prendergast and by the Government, yet the result arrived at was not such as was hoped for. As we have already pointed out the dacoity which prevailed in the beginning was not directed against the new state of things, but under the stimulus of the military repression applied, it has become political, and its scope has enormously extended. It can scarcely be that greater severities are now in contemplation or that the results to be expected will prove more satisfactory. If the whole country is to be occupied and compelled into submission, a very large augmentation of the military force employed will be necessary. An Anglo-Indian administrator, who is an authority on these questions, holds that if the resistance in Upper Burma equal in pertinacity that which was offered in the Lower Provinces, an army of sixty thousand men will be required to put it down. Seeing that the area of Lower Burma is less than half that of the Upper Country, and that it is accessible from the sea as well as from the river, the estimate which gives sixty thousand for the subjugation of a larger and wilder region, surrounded as it is on the east and north by Shan and Chinese mountains, cannot be regarded as excessive.

For the time being an army of 16,000 men under General Prendergast will hold and subjugate the country. That is the calculation. It is as well to bear in mind that the division of some 6,000 men with which General Roberts captured Cabul was deemed quite sufficient to hold Afghanistan and terrify that country by martial law, but matters assumed such proportions just as it was confidently imagined that the military punishment inflicted had accomplished a complete triumph, that it was found necessary to send 60,000 men into Afghanistan and spend some twenty millions sterling in lieu of the two millions which Lord Lytton and his Government had calculated upon as ample for the tax on hand. The Burmese are not Pathans, but their country is well-nigh as difficult as Afghanistan. When the hot season sets in, in the course of a few weeks, military operations can only be carried on on any extensive scale at serious sacrifice of health and life. It would be interesting to know what opinion Colonel Sladen has formed on this project of leaving the country under martial law for a year, and abandoning in the meanwhile the tentatives which he has made with so much skill and perseverance for bringing the districts again into subordination to Mandalay by reviving the Burmese machinery, of which the Hlootdaw constituted the centre spring. The deportation of Tyndah, a measure for which much is to be said on certain grounds, had undoubtedly the effect of extending and aggravating the dacoit movement. The plan for organising a police for the woons or prefects which the ex-War Minister was endeavouring to carry out, failed when he was sent away to India. It is evidently the intention now to ignore or dismiss the Hlootdaw, for the Viceroy manifested a studied indifference towards the members of that body when he landed at Mandalay. The declaration that no attempt will be made to hand over the country to a civil administration till the end of the year is evidently intended to imply the dismissal of the Hlootdaw.

THE appointment of an Inspector-General of Police for this Presidency a year ago shows that Government was fully aware of the necessity of improving the status and of increasing the efficiency of the District Police. The policy thus initiated has not been without fruit. Greater uniformity has been secured in the internal economy and dress of the various districts ; departmental punishments for minor offences have been reduced to some degree of system ; a few unnecessary returns have been abolished ; the intricacies of clothing and other funds are being simplified ; and yearly reports are shaped in a systematical form, which gives ample room for a thorough comparison of one district with another without depriving the reporting officer of an opportunity of bringing to notice the results of his own ability or the energy of his subordinates. All this is of no inconsiderable value, and it is only a matter for surprise that such a judicious reform was so long delayed, and that so large and complex an organisation was allowed to exist till lately without one recognised head.

When once reforms have been commenced, the goal aimed at frequently recedes further as it appears more nearly approached, and it cannot be said that the police administration stands as yet on a thoroughly satisfactory basis. One of the greatest difficulties experienced in district work is to find suitable native officers for the higher grades. Much has been said of late about the native officers of the army. Almost everything said about them may be said about those of the corresponding rank in the police ; only a very great deal more can be added. A chief constable, who in this Presidency represents the officer in charge of a police station of the Criminal Procedure Code, has not only to supervise the drill and discipline of his men, to put them through musketry practice every month, to see that they are always smart and clean, and their kit in good order, and to satisfy himself that guard and sentry duty is efficiently performed by visiting guards at night; but also, besides this quasi-military duty, he is responsible for the good order of his taluka and for the repression and detection of crime. He has to carry out the execution of summonses and warrants, to see that criminal cases are placed properly before the courts, and himself to prosecute in important cases. He has also to submit a very large number of daily, monthly, and annual reports. In a word, his duties are of a wide and varied description ; and it is evident that an officer holding such an important and responsible position should be a man of character, ability, and education. Surrounded with temptations to dishonesty, he must be like Cæsar's wife above suspicion. Needless to say, the ordinary officer fails by a long way to reach this standard. To become a chief constable a man has to begin as a constable of the lowest class, and go on grade by grade till he becomes a head constable, and then through the various grades of that rank before he can be made a chief constable ; this probably takes him twenty years. As things go, the pay of a constable cannot be considered too low when compared with the duties required of him. Education is not a necessary requirement, and the work to be done is not beyond the lowest mental calibre. But as a step to a higher rank and an opening to men of family and education it is of a very different value. It offers no attraction in itself, and the prospects of advancement are too much in the dim and distant future to encourage men of the right stamp to attempt this slow and laborious road to promotion. As a matter of fact, they do not present themselves, and men have to be appointed to these posts who have struggled up from the lowest grades. There are brilliant exceptions as there will be everywhere ; but the general run of such men does not give satisfaction. Of no social position, risen as they have from the ranks, they cannot have a proper hold over their subordinates ; while with a modicum of education picked up in the police-school and a very vague idea of law, they generally go on in a groove devoting more ingenuity to the task of saving themselves trouble than energy to the discharge of their duty. It must, however, be acknowledged in their favour that of late years their improvement in point of honesty has been unquestionable. As regards the emoluments of a chief constable it cannot be said that they are incommensurate with his duties and position. With a salary of Rs. 50 to 90 a month, according to his grade, he gets free house-accommodation and a liberal travelling-allowance. This is quite sufficient to attract able and educated men if they can come to it once without plodding through the lower grades, more especially as the best men of this rank can rise to be inspectors with a maximum salary of Rs. 250. A reform on these lines would both raise the tone of the police and give an acceptable opening to active young men who are now languishing for want of suitable employment. It might easily be arranged to make them probationers for the appointment for a couple of years, in which time they could make themselves thoroughly efficient in drill, law, and the routine of office work.

It may be objected to that giving these appointments to outsiders would tend to lower the character of the men in the subordinate ranks by taking away the hope of rising to the grade of chief constable. When a constable shows himself unmistakably fit for such a post, by all means let him have it ; but for ordinary purposes the post of the first-class head-constable is quite a sufficient object of ambition to the average constable. Further, as an equivalent for this diminution of prospects, we would suggest what is common in London, a system of money rewards for good conduct and sharp detective work. This would represent something tangible in an instance of cleverness and zeal, and would be more appreciated than the vague hope of promotion. A most salutary reform was introduced not long ago into the Madras Army by the present Commander-in-Chief of India in forbidding sepoys to marry until they have served a certain number of years. This is a reform that might with great advantage be extended to the police force throughout India. Marriage means indebtedness, and it will hardly be disputed that an indebted man is not the free agent required for the discharge of responsible public duties. A police constable or sepoy as he prefers to call himself is generally caught young and knocked into shape before he has entered upon the married state. He gets pay, out of which he can with ease as a bachelor provide for his food and other necessary expenses, and put by three rupees a month. This is by no means a despicable position for a man in the rank of life from which he springs, nor does the happy incumbent of this office at first regard it as such. On the contrary, he sets too great store on his income, present and future ; he thinks that what is enough for one is enough for several, and before very long he sends in a petition for leave to go to his village and get married. He always contrives to have all the details of the wedding arranged, the date fixed, and the money spent before he sends in his application, to the end that his need for leave may appear the more urgent. He gets his leave, finds himself in the sowkar's hands for a couple of hundred rupees spent on the marriage ceremonies, and in a few years, with a wife and rising family on his hands, finds his pay insufficient to meet his ordinary expenses and pay the interest of the debt. He soon adopts some method of increasing his resources. Black-mail of some description comes into play. Bapu gives him rice free to have nothing said about that little Peccadillo of which he was guilty the other day—not a very serious one probably—and Baghu, whose name is on the bad conduct register, contributes an occasional coin to be allowed to leave his village without permission from the proper authority. The police sepoy does not probably start in life with an intention of amassing an illicit fortune, but by early marriage he puts himself in a position which makes integrity an impossible virtue, and so the public service suffers. It may safely be said that the majority of constables are in the hands of the sowkar. Any method to remedy this would be of great advantage. It is as much fashion as anything that induces the young policeman to marry before he can afford it. Let him see that by remaining single he does not attain any disagreeable notoriety, but that he is in the same position as his fellows, and he will soon welcome the departmental rule which forbids his marriage until he has served a certain number of years, and perhaps risen to a certain grade.

THE news from Washington, that the majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives are opposed to the suspension of the coinage of silver, may be accepted as practically assuring to the Bland Act a new lease of life. The result of the discussion can scarcely be said to have been doubtful for some weeks past, as the latest utterances of even the strongest advocates of a gold currency in the States have shown little expectation of the President's programme being carried. On the exchangeable value of the rupee though, the effect may prove somewhat disappointing to the hopes of remitters. It is no doubt an influence in favour of a slightly higher level in the immediate future, as for a time at least bankers and merchants will be able to operate without the fear of an impending collapse ; but the majority of experts, whether bi-metallic or mono-metallic in their creeds, have throughout expressed the opinion that a decision now in favour of the maintenance of the Bland Act would only mean a postponement not a settlement of the real question at issue. The production of silver is undoubtedly in excess of the world's requirements, and so far from giving any signs of diminution, owing to the recent decline in price, is rather on the increase, even from old established workings, while new sources of supply are continually being developed. Australia, for instance, promises to be as prolific of silver as she was thirty years ago of the more valuable metal, a telegram from our own correspondent, which we publish this morning, reporting an important discovery of silver at Burra in South Australia, thousands of tons of ore, it is said, being in sight. In the face of facts of this nature, a continuance of the present scale of coinage in America can go but a little way towards supporting the price of the metal in relation to gold, irrespective altogether of the overshadowing anxiety which must always prevail as to the future of the vast accumulations in the States treasuries ; and any rise, therefore, which may take place in the eastern exchanges is not likely to be permanent. An upward movement might derive some half for the next month or two from an active export trade from this side, but when taking this into the calculation, the position of the Government drawings must be allowed for as a very material counterbalance.

SOME idea of the energy with which the work in connection with the extension of the Prince's Dock is carried on may be formed from the fact that nearly ten thousand persons are constantly employed on the excavations, etc. The difficulties of the work are, of course, enormous; but they are gradually being overcome by perseverance and engineering skill. Considerable progress has already been made, and the future prospects of the scheme are most encouraging. The expenditure on the dock extension works during the ensuing year is estimated at Rs. 36,95,500. Government has agreed to guarantee the necessary loan, and negotiations are now proceeding.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

FOR the sixth time in the history of municipal affairs in Bombay, the rate-payers have tasted the sweets of the electoral franchise and returned their thirty-two members to the Corporation. Those qualified to vote have since 1873, when the benefits of representative government were conferred upon the inhabitants by the passing of the Municipal Act providing for a Corporation to replace the old Bench of Justices, looked upon the privilege with pride and satisfaction. Those who exercised it yesterday, as well as on some previous occasions, had some reason to plume themselves on the possession of it. They were waited upon by canvassers eager to catch a vote ; they were solicited to honour the polling booth with their august presence ; they had carriages placed at their disposal to drive them to the polling places, and to drive them home again in the same manner ; they had showered upon them the "becks, and nods, and wreathed smiles" of the candidates, who were exuberant in their protestations of gratitude for the favour received ; and it was but natural that, during the process of registering their votes, the electors felt the pride of position which the electoral franchise had bestowed upon them. Many of the public streets presented a busy scene from the residences of the electors to the different polling-places ; and these latter were from an early hour full of the bustle and excitement caused by crowds of impatient electors who wanted to forestall each other in registering their votes and returning to their usual avocations during the day. For the purposes of the election the city had been divided into seven wards. Out of a population of 7,48,309 persons in the city, estimated on the basis of the last general census, there was a total number of 8,049 qualified voters yesterday, of whom 527 were Europeans, 166 Portuguese. 72 Jews and Armenians, 2 Chinamen, 3,328 Hindoos, 1,926 Parsees, and 2,025 Mahomedans. It may be remarked from the experiences of the first election-day in 1873, which were certainly far from encouraging, that the interest in electioneering has progressed in an appreciable degree during the last thirteen years. No clearer evidence can be adduced in illustration of this growing interest than the increasing number of qualified voters who have presented themselves at the election booths in the exercise of their civic privileges. Thus at the first election in 1873, the number of qualified voters was 3,927, while the votes registered at the polling-places was only 826, or nearly one-fifth. At the second election in 1875, although the number of qualified voters was slightly less, namely 3,474, the votes registered at the polling booths rose from 826 to 1,219. The progress was still more marked in 1878, the year of the third general election, when the number of voters came up to 6,550, while the total votes tendered swelled to 1,745. At the fourth election in 1880, the increase was no less noticeable, the number of qualified voters having advanced to 7,459, and the number of votes registered to 1,840. The fall in the number of qualified voters from 7,459 in 1880 to 6,690 in 1883, the year of the fifth general election, that is a loss of 769 voters, was apparently unaccountable ; and yet it was satisfactory to notice that the votes registered at the polling-places had advanced to about 1,880 in all, that is forty more than the number registered in 1880, and a great deal more than the number tendered at any of the previous elections. It is worthy of note that the number of qualified voters at yesterday's elections had gone up to 8,049, a clear gain of 590 voters over the total of 1880, and of 1,359 voters over the total of 1883. The total votes registered at the polling booths yesterday amounted to 2,241, notwithstanding the fact that there was no competition in three out of the seven wards.

It may not be uninteresting to take a brief retrospective glance at the principal features of the five previous elections. The first general election took place on the 26th July, 1873, when Mr. W. G. Pedder, now employed at the India Office, ably managed the affairs of the Municipality. It was a very tame affair, and the electors seemed hardly to realise the extent or the value of the privilege which had been conferred upon them. Bombay then showed itself to be neither great nor strong in electioneering. The result of the first election was that twenty-eight natives and only four Europeans were returned by the rate-payers. On the 26th July, 1875, when the second general election came off, some interest and activity were evinced by a number of qualified rate-payers in the different wards. Mr. H. E. Jacomb acted at the time as Municipal Commissioner in the place of Mr. Pedder, who was appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. An important legal question cropped up at this election, which led to an appeal to Mr. W. Webb, then acting Chief Magistrate. The polling officers of the For tward, on legal advice obtained by the Municipal Commissioner, refused to register the votes of the representatives of European firms ; and several firms, which had no partners residing in Bombay at the time, were excluded from voting although they had duly constituted representatives who had all the powers of the partners vested in them. Mr. Webb's decision was adverse to the appellants, for he ruled that only the partner of a firm could vote on behalf of that firm. At the second election, twenty-nine natives and three Europeans were returned. The third election, fixed for the 26th July, 1877, by Mr. J. H. Grant, acting Municipal Commissioner, had to be postponed in consequence of a notice served by certain rate-payers objecting to one gentleman whose name appeared in the printed list of voters, on the ground that he was ineligible, because, according to the wording of the Act, he had not paid "house-rate *and* police and lighting rates." The objection was considered to be a valid one, and an amendment of the Act became necessary. A meeting of the Legislative Council was hastily convened at Gunnesh Khind under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple, when a short Indemnity Act validating the results of the first two elections was passed. An amended Act was subsequently passed ; and the flaw above noticed was remedied by substituting the words "house-rate *or* police and lighting rates." Other alterations were at the same time made in the Act, the electoral franchise being extended to owners of carriages and horses and to rate-payers up to Rs. 30 per annum, the minimum amount in former years having been Rs. 50. The result of the change was that the number of qualified rate-payers took a sudden leap from 3,474 to 6,550 at the date of the third general election, which came off on the 30th October, 1878. An important change was introduced in that year in the system of election. An elector on going before the polling officer was at liberty at the first two elections to vote for any one according to his fancy. A rule was, however framed in 1878, under which no vote could be registered for a candidate who had not been proposed and seconded fully a week previous to the election day. The number of natives returned at the third election was thirty, while that of Europeans was only two. The fourth election took place on the 22nd November, 1880, Mr. J. H. Grant being the Municipal Commissioner as he was in 1878. It was conducted on the same system ; and a week's previous notice of the name of the candidate, as well as the names of his proposer and seconder, had to be sent to the Municipal Commissioner. The number of natives and Europeans returned by the rate-payers was thirty and two respectively. At the fifth general election, which came off on the 22nd January, 1883, the same system of a week's previous notice was observed. A notable change introduced in that year by Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, was that the number of wards was reduced from ten to seven, as at present. Another important change was that the life of the Corporation, which was previously limited to two years, was extended to three years, commencing from the 1st April, 1883. The result of the election was that thirty natives and only two Europeans were returned.

The sixth election was conducted yesterday on the lines of the three preceding elections ; a week's previous notice being sent to the Municipal Commissioner of the names of the candidate, the proposer, and the seconder. For the thirty-two seats at the disposal of the rate-payers, thirty-seven nominations had been sent to the Municipal Commissioner, namely seven for the Fort ward, which has five seats ; seven for the Mandvi ward, which has six seats ; seven for the Bhuleshwar ward, which has seven seats ; six for the Girgaum ward, which has six seats ; seven for the Byculla ward, which has six seats ; one for the Parell ward, which has one seat ; and two for the Mahim ward, which has one seat. There was close competition, therefore, in the Fort, Mandvi, Byculla, and Mahim wards. Two gentlemen were candidates in two wards at the same time, namely Mr. Narotum Gordhundas Khimjee, who was a candidate in the Fort and Mandvi wards ; and Dr. R. N. Khory, who was a candidate in the Fort as well as in the Mahim ward. Thirty of the candidates were members of the old Corporation, while the remaining seven were new comers. The latter were Messrs. Narotum Gordhundas Khimjee, Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett, Rahmoobhoy Allana, Abdulla Meherali Dhurumsey, Nuzzar Mahomed Fattehali, Eknath Raghunath Khote, and Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy. In all twenty-three polling-officers had been appointed for the seven wards, namely four for the Fort ward, five for the Mandvi ward, five for the Bhuleshwur ward, three for the Girgaum ward, four for the Byculla ward, and one each for the Parel and Mahim wards. Mr. R. P. Brunton, owing to the great tact and discretion he had shown at previous elections, had been appointed general supervisor of all the polling-offices, and was responsible for the smooth working of the entire electoral machinery. Each rate-payer, as he handed in to the polling officer the name of the candidate for whom he voted, had to sign a declaration in the following form :—"I do hereby declare that I am the elector, whose name is entered above, that my residence is as above stated, that I have completed my twenty-first year, and that I have been assessed, under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, and Act VI., of 1882, for the half-year ending 30th September, 1885, at the rate of not less than Rs. 30 per annum. And I do hereby declare that I have chosen the person named above to be a member of the Corporation of the City of Bombay." Similarly, each Fellow of the Bombay University, as he handed in the name of the candidate, had to sign a declaration as follows :—"I do hereby declare that I am the elector, whose name is entered above, that my residence is as above stated. And I do hereby declare that I have chosen the person named above to be a member of the Corporation of the City of Bombay, and that I have not exercised my right as a voter in any other ward." It is a singular circumstance to note that the following eight gentlemen had been elected members of the Corporation at all the five previous elections :—1. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E. 2. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. 3. Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee. 4. Mr. Venayek Ramchander Luxmonjee. 5. Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas. 6. Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master. 7. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. 8. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok. All of them were again elected yesterday ; and thus have had the good fortune of being elected at all the six municipal elections held in Bombay. We will now give the results of the elections in each ward *seriatim* :—

### 1.—FORT WARD. FIVE SEATS.

This ward, with a population of 67,555 persons, contains 1,174 qualified voters, of whom 161 are Europeans, 9 Portuguese, 16 Jews and Armenians, 317 Hindoos, 597 Parsees, and 74 Mahomedans. The polling officers were Messrs. Madhowrao Moroba, Pheroshah Rastomjee, Nusserwanjee Coyajee, and Yeshwunt Sazba ; and the Municipal Office was the polling place. There were seven candidates for the five seats in this ward, namely, Messrs. Rahimtulla M. Sayani, K. M. Shroff, E. Underwood, Harkissondas Narotumdas, J. R. Duxbury, Narotum Gordhundas Khimjee, and Dr. R. N. Khory. Mr. Harkissondas took the lead from an early stage of the election, and had the honour of being voted for by a European lady. The state of the poll at mid-day showed one vote for Mr. Narotum, and none for Dr. Khory ; and it was evident that both these candidates had withdrawn themselves from this ward, and were concentrating their forces in the Mandvi and Mahim wards respectively, in which also they were candidates for election. At 2 p. m., Mr. Harkissondas well maintained his lead and had 56 votes, while Mr. Shroff came second best with 40 votes. At 6 p.m., the polling stood thus :—

| Candidates. | Votes. |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas | 100 |
| 2. Mr. K. M. Shroff | 76 |
| 3. Mr. E. F. Underwood | 47 |
| 4. Mr. J. R. Duxbury | 43 |
| 5. Mr. R. M. Sayani | 39 |

All the five candidates have been elected. There were several objected votes in the totals given above.

### 2.—MANDVI WARD. SIX SEATS.

The Mandvi ward has a population of 107,365 persons, and 1,950 qualified voters, of whom 6 are Europeans, 10 Portuguese, 28 Jews and Armenians, 1 Chinaman, 777 Hindoos, 67 Parsees, and 1,061 Mahomedans. The polling officers in this ward were Messrs. H. W. Barrow, Douglas Bennett, Sayed Dawood, Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapidersad, and Mr. Venkatrao Ramchander ; and the polling place was the Arthur Crawford Market. Quite a busy scene was witnessed in this ward, and the contest between the candidates was very keen throughout. They were all, with their contingent of electioneering agents, most active in their endeavours to have a seat in the Corporation, and had put forward all the resources at their command to secure this distinction. The majority of electors in this ward are Hindoos and Mahomedans, and they had cordially responded to the call made upon them for the exercise of their civic rights. The space in front of the Markets was, during the greater part of the day, filled with carriages, and the stream of electors going up the staircase leading to the polling office appeared to be interminable. Although there was a large staff of municipal officers employed here for the purpose of recording the votes, the pressure of voters at times became so great that it would have certainly caused some confusion, had not the principle of division of labour, obtaining at Municipal elections, been observed in the present instance with admirable effect. Where the contest is keen, and the voters are numerous and actuated as much by a sense of their public duty as by their zeal for particular candidates whom they favour, one may fairly expect to witness little "scenes", which, while doing no harm to anybody, serve greatly to enliven the proceedings. In the present instance, agents of rival candidates vied with one another in paying court to the electors as they came in, and took particular care to see that no unwary voter was inveigled into recording his vote for anyone but the man to whom he had promised it. There was a neck-and-neck race between Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, both of whom, counting the objected votes given for them, headed the poll with 130 votes each. The contest for the second place was equally keen between Mr. Abdoola Mirali Dhurrumsey and Mr. Rahmoobhoy Alana. Mr. Narotumdas Gordhandas, who had withdrawn from the Fort ward, had no better success in the Mandvie ward, so far as the practical result of the voting went. He got five votes less than the successful rival who stood next above him. The following was the result of the voting :—

| Candidates. | Votes. |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee | 130 |
| 2. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram | 130 |
| 3. Mr. Abdulla M. Dhurumsey | 126 |
| 4. Mr. Rahmoobhoy Allana | 124 |
| 5. Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett | 98 |
| 6. Mr. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas | 82 |
| 7. Mr. Narotum G. Khimjee | 77 |

The first six candidates have been elected. Several objected votes were recorded in this ward.

### 3.—BHULESHWUR WARD. SEVEN SEATS.

The Bhuleshwur ward has a population of 213,544 persons, and 2,506 qualified voters, of whom 11 are Europeans, 55 Portuguese, 1 Chinaman, 1,402 Hindoos, 562 Parsees, and 475 Mahomedans. The polling officers for the ward were Messrs. Pundlik Ganesh, Atmaram Motiram, Bal Nilajee, Nusserwanjee D. Bhada, and W. Pearson ; and the polling place was an extensive *marquée* erected near the Null Bazaar Market. The candidates in this ward were Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Tribhowandas Varjeevandas, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodhur Thakursey Mooljee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and Nuzzar Mahomed Fatehali. Mr. Nuzzar Mahomed took the lead early in the day, and has had the honour of two Mahomedan ladies voting for him. But in this latter respect, he was not alone in his glory. Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas had the votes of three Hindoo ladies as well as a Portuguese lady, registered in his favour ; four Parsee ladies voted for Mr. Suntok and one for Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, while a very old Hindoo lady signified her appreciation of Mr. Bomonjee Master's services to the municipality by registering her vote for him. At 3 p.m. Mr. Tribhowundas Munguldas succeeded in distancing his competitors and headed the poll with 112 votes, Mr. Damodhur Thakersey being second best with 103 votes. At a later hour, however, Mr. Damodhur stood at the head of the poll with 137 votes, Mr. Tribhowundas Munguldas taking the second rank with 129 votes. At 6 p.m., the polling stood as follows :—

| Candidates. | Votes. |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. Damodhur T. Mooljee | 146 |
| 2. Mr. Tribhowundas M. Nathoobhoy | 139 |
| 3. Mr. Nuzzar Mahomed Fattehali | 102 |
| 4. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee | 92 |
| 5. Mr. Tribhowundas Varjivandas | 86 |
| 6. Mr. Bomonjee P. Master | 55 |
| 7. Mr. Nowrojee B. Suntok | 55 |

All the seven candidates in this ward have been elected. There were a number of objected votes tendered.

### 4.—GIRGAUM WARD, SIX SEATS.

The Girgaum ward has population of 83,265 persons, and 1,150 qualified voters, of whom 201 are Europeans, 39 Portuguese, 12 Jews and Armenians, 433 Hindoos, 387 Parsees, and 

# TELEGRAMS.

## MILITARY OCCUPATION OF BURMA.

### MARTIAL LAW TO CONTINUE.

### EXPEDITION TO THE SHAN HILLS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 14.

Burma is to be occupied by 16,000 troops, General Prendergast in command. The force will be divided into north and south divisions. General White will command one division.

The military occupation and martial law will continue till November as the civil authorities will not be prepared to take charge before then.

A large expedition is to be sent to the Shan hills.

Major Warner's column is opposed at Kyouksay again. Reinforcements are being promptly sent.

General Roberts inspected the palace, the barracks, the hospitals, the arsenal, and the defences on Saturday. To-day (Sunday) he inspected the camp on the east side. To-morrow he will inspect the city outside. Barrack committees are sitting.

The 3-1st Scottish Battery is returning to Calcutta.

The Viceroy's *levée* will take place on Monday.

The Hlotdaw was received on Saturday.

## THE STATE OF MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 15.

The *Rangoon Times'* Mandalay correspondent records with satisfaction the improved state of the city on our Chief Commissioner's proceeding to Rangoon. Military guards were withdrawn, except at the house of Moola Ismail. In spite of the alarmists Colonel Sladen held the town well in hand. The Chinese traders had removed their stockade and resumed business.

## THE VICEROY AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

A largely attended meeting of Volunteers was held here on Saturday, when it was resolved to send a deputation to the Viceroy on his return to ask for increased privileges for Volunteers including exemption from the income-tax to the same extent as the Regular Forces, a free passage to England and back for every Volunteer after ten years' consecutive efficiency with accommodation according to rank. Colonel Vansomeren, Major Rigg, Captains Bliss and Samuel, Dr. Marks, Lieutenants Dickie and Wooten were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial and to form a deputation to wait on the Viceroy with the same.

## BURSTING OF A SHELL AT THAYETMYO.

A sad accident happened at Thayetmyo on Friday during the annual gunnery practice of the artillery. A shell prematurely burst immediately on the leaving of a gun. Fragments struck a Burmese woman, returning from the bazaar, in her face, lacerating it frightfully. The poor creature expired in hospital to which she was immediately taken. It is suggested that the Commander-in-Chief on his return from Mandalay be asked to move Government for a gratuity to the family of the victim of this accident.

## FEDERATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEB. 15.

The Australian mail brings the report of the first meeting of the Federal Council. Mr. Service was elected president. The legislative proposals include a system of defence, uniform patent laws, and the establishment of federal quarantine.

## DISCOVERY OF SILVER IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A most important discovery of silver has been made at Burra, South Australia. The find is regarded as the most important ever made in the Colonies. The lode is of immense size. Thousands of tons of ore are in sight.

## THE COLLISION IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEB. 15.

The action brought by the owners of the Glenfruin against the owners of the steamer Camorta, in the matter of collision in Hongkong harbour, has been decided in favour of the Glenfruin. The accident cost 100,000 dollars.

## THE LEADER OF THE BLACK FLAGS IN CANTON.

The Leader of the Black flags has arrived at Canton from Tongking with 3,000 troops. He was paid grand honors by the Chinese authorities.

## POLITICAL CONSPIRACY IN JAPAN.

News from Hongkong reports the discovery of a conspiracy for the subversion of the Mikado's Government. It was arranged to make a disturbance in Corea, and, when attention was directed there, to raise a rebellion in Japan.

The plot was deeply laid and widespread, but was discovered by the police.

The ringleaders have been arrested. The leader of the "progression party" in Corea last year is said to be implicated.

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL GORDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 15.

Brigadier-General Gordon, who was transferred last year to the Command of the Ceded Districts, will revert to the Command of the Western District, but will continue in the temporary Command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force till further orders.

## ARRIVAL OF THE I. M. S. CANNING.

The I. M. S. Canning arrived from Rangoon this morning with invalids and details.

## HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, FEB. 15.

A very successful public meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Aligarh was held on Sunday to consider the infant marriage question. Raja Jaikissen Does Bahadur presided. Three resolutions proposed by leading pundits and others were carried unanimously to the effect that infant marriage be stopped by all possible means, if need be with the support of Government; that unequal marriage be strictly prohibited; and that a working committee be formed to co-operate with Mr. Malabari.

## FOREST GRIEVANCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, FEB. 15.

A large and influential open-air meeting was held last evening. Rao Saheb Govindrao Ramchandra Garud presided. A petition to the Forest Commission, requesting them to make inquiries into the forest grievances of the people of Khandesh, was unanimously adopted. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 14.

The majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives are opposed to the suspension of the coinage of silver.

## THE NEW FRENCH RESIDENT AT HUE.

PARIS, FEB. 14.

M. Paul Bert, who was lately appointed French Resident at Hué, has sailed for Tongking.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ulto. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 13.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

FEB. 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Loodiana, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

FEB. 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pandora, sailing from Trieste and bound for China, left this for Colombo this afternoon.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 73⅜ |
| 4½ " " | 75⅜ |
| 3 " Consols for account | 100⅜ |
| 3½ " Sterling Loan | 100⅛ |
| 4½ " French Rentes | 109½ |
| Bar Silver | 46⅜ |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, February 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 74·4 |

MONDAY, February 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 71·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 75·8 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·0 |
| 4 p.m. | 78·8 |

THE proposal to have moonlight excursions in the harbour is a development of the enterprise of Messrs. Cook and Son in a direction that will no doubt be very generally appreciated. At present there are few opportunities for exploring the most distant parts of the harbour. Occasionally a party is made up and a boat hired, but its return, in respect to time, is a matter that depends entirely upon the caprice of the wind. The first of Messrs. Cook and Son's excursions will take place on Saturday evening, starting from the Mody-bunder at 7-30 p.m., and the Apollo-bunder at 8, and returning at 10. A trip by moonlight in the harbour at this time of the year should be a very pleasant affair.

WE are requested to state that the performance, in aid of the "Seamen's Institute," as advertised to take place at the Alfred Theatre, on Thursday, the 18th, has been unavoidably postponed until March 4th, owing to the continued indisposition of Lord Reay. It is hoped that His Excellency may be sufficiently recovered by that time to honour the entertainment with his personal attendance. We are also requested to state that the tickets which have been already sold will be available for the 4th instant. Plan of reserved seats may be seen at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row, where also tickets can be obtained. A resumé of the translation of the play will be furnished gratis at the theatre.

THE Appeal Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine, delivered their decision yesterday in the case of the Empress *vs.* Revubai and five others. It was the case in which Mr. S. Tagore, Session Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, convicted the wife of theft of her husband's property, and the others of aiding and abetting her and dishonestly receiving stolen property. Their Lordships, in a lengthy judgment, reviewed the law and the circumstances of the case, and reversed the conviction and sentences in respect of all the six prisoners, who were ordered to be discharged.

THE trial of Narayen Balal Oke, late Conservator of Forests in Baroda, on a charge of fraud, is at present going on at Baroda at the instance of the State. Mr. P. M. Mehta appears for the State, and Mr. Apte, pleader, for the accused.

THE latest list of patents granted by the Government of India contains no fewer than six separate inventions for the improved extraction of juice from the sugar-cane.

THE *Englishman* learns by telegram that the recent fight at Posa, twenty miles from Tumoo, on the Manipur frontier, was even more serious than might have been supposed from the first account. The engagement lasted for some three hours, and twenty of the Burmese were killed. There has been no further disturbance.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following characteristic letter which he has received from a money-lender in a neighbouring town in reply to an inquiry as to the terms on which he would lend a sum of Rs. 3,000. "For pure unadulterated villainy," the correspondent remarks, "the letter will be in the first rank":—

With reference to your letter of 29th January, 1886, we beg to inform you that we shall be very glad to advance you money on the following terms which, we hope, will approve you.

Bond for (Rs. 3,000) to be re-paid by monthly instalments at (Rs. 150) for 20 months. Interest at 2 per cent. per mensem to be paid in advance (Rs. 1,200) leaves (Rs. 1,800) deduct commission (Rs. 90) at 3 per cent. on (Rs. 3,000). Net amount (Rs. 1,710). Good security may kindly be given. We shall be highly obliged if you will give us 20 cheques, so as to enable us to take draw the instalments through your agent in Bombay and not to troubles you for the same.

If you approve the above terms, we shall send you the rough copy of the bond to be written; and, on receiving the bond, we shall send the money by postal order.

Hoping you will complete the transaction.

SENHOR ANTONIO DA SILVEIRA E COSTA, an officer of the General Post Office of Portugal, has been on a visit to Goa and Macao to arrange for the introduction of money orders and value-payable parcels between Goa, Portugal, and other European and Asiatic countries. Senhor Costa has expressed himself satisfied with the present working of the Postal Department in connection with the British Post Office.

NEWS has been received from Nepaul by a messenger that the soldiers are all deserting for India, and that the recruits, got together by General Runbeer Jung, have returned to their villages. Threatening placards have been posted all about the native city, and the soldiery are disaffected. Dr. Giralette, the Residency Surgeon, who went to Calcutta to give evidence regarding the late massacre before the Foreign officer, has returned. General Reer Shumshere has expressed a wish to reside at Benares.

THE *Pioneer* tells us that the encyclopædic knowledge of Dr. Hunter will be as a lantern to the paths "of the Retrenchment Committee." Upon this, the *Indian Daily News* remarks that perhaps it is as well to have a path lighted, though it should prove only a blind alley.

ON arrival of the Tibre at Colombo, the Meingoon Prince asked Captain Trocme to transfer him to the China steamer, under the protection of the French flag, but in the absence of any direct instructions to that effect, the Captain explained that he had no authority for incurring such a responsibility, but if he wished he would accompany him in a boat, and see him placed on board the mail steamer for Saigon. Captain Trocme assured the Prince that there was not the slightest cause for apprehending any interference from the English authorities; but His Highness, however, held different opinions, and was, apparently, not only distrustful of the local authorities at Colombo, but was evidently suspicious of the real intentions of the Commander of the Tibre; and an incident that happened shortly after the arrival of the French steamer from Marseilles brought matters to a conclusion—an English man-of-war steamed into port, and took up a position almost central between the Tibre and the mail steamer for China; this circumstance completely decided His Highness, and no amount of persuasion and coaxing would induce him to leave the Tibre, in which he remained, returning with her to Pondicherry the following day. The members of the famous Burmese Embassy travelled (second-class) in the same steamer, on their return from France. The Tibre arrived in the Pondicherry Roads at night on Tuesday, and the Meingoon Prince was landed by a masula boat early the following morning, on the beach immediately opposite his residence in the northern part of the town.

WHEREAS in Bombay one volume is found to be quite sufficient for the Annual Administration report, in Madras the authorities are not satisfied with anything under three volumes. This is partly accounted for by the fact that as there is at present no gazetteer for the Presidency, and as it would appear necessary for a proper understanding of the administration that something should be known of the country, a certain amount of gazetteer information has been given on such subjects as geography, ethnology, history, relations with other provinces, etc. The procedure adopted in the preparation of the departmental part of the volumes has been to collect from heads of official departments and other sources the names of books, papers, etc., to draft articles from that material, and to send the drafts for final correction to the heads of departments, or to selected officers. Whatever accuracy the departmental portion to the volumes may possess is due to this latter process. In one or two cases officers have been asked to initiate contributions, but the necessities of space and uniformity have prevented much use being made of that method.

ACCORDING to the latest published returns, the lands in the Madras Presidency which yield a revenue to Government may be chiefly divided into two classes, the zemins, or as, we should say, the zemindari lands, and the ryotwari lands. There were 803 estates classed as zamins, the total area of which is about nineteen millions of acres, and the rental from which is about 159 lakhs. The exact extent of the ryotwari lands is not given, but it is stated to be about nineteen-and-a-half millions of acres. But this class of tenure has not yet recovered the blow inflicted by the late famine, for there has been a decrease in the area cultivated of 694,479 acres. On the other hand, however, the revenue derived from the ryotes' tenures, which amounted to 36½1 lakhs, shows an increase of about eight-and-a-half lacs since the famine. From these figures it appears that, though the amount of laid under the two different classes of tenures is very nearly the same, the Government derive a very much larger income from the ryots than they do from the zemindars, which appears to be accounted for whilst the tenants tenants of the zemindars pay on an average about thirteen-and-a-half annas per acre, the Government charges its riots Re. 1-4 per acre for dry lands, and Rs. 4-8-8 for irrigated lands. The zemindars out of their rental contribute aboutone-third to the Government, and the question has arisen whether they might not be justly subject to the Income-Tax to put them more on an equality with the ryots in regard to the taxation of their lands.

THE Executive Committee of the Irish National League, now in session at Chicago, has received a letter from Mr. Parnell thanking the League for its valuable exertions, and adding:—

"Had it not been for the prompt and most timely assistance that reached us almost daily from America during the progress of the election campaign, I fear that many of our nominations must have fallen through for want of funds. "The continuous growth of the movement throughout the Union and Canada affords us all on this side the greatest possible encouragement. We feel assured that nothing will be left undone by America to enable us to speedily and surely win the legislative independence of Ireland."

THE idea of placing Turkish garrisons in the Balkans seems to have originated with M. De Freycinet. M. de Nelidoff, whose efforts have been untiringly directed towards preventing an understanding between Prince Alexander and the Porte, immediately caught up M. de Freycinet's idea, and impressed it upon the Porte as one that should be accepted. The Bulgarians and Roumeliots argue, however, that the placing of Turkish garrisons in the Balkans would be as bad a thing for the Porte as for themselves. The Turks could not be billeted in Christian villages, for this would provoke continuous bad feeling and conflicts, so the Turks would have to be garrisoned in the mountain passes, which means that barracks would have to be built at a great cost. The Porte would probably not be disposed to incur this outlay, and would suggest that it should be borne by the Roumeliots —whence another source of irritation and international disputes.

ITALY and France, it is said, have not hearkened very willingly to the idea of a joint naval demonstration against Greece, and the idea of a mandate being given to the Porte by all the Powers to proceed against both Servia and Greece together is open to this objection, that Turkish action might produce an unreasonable but violent revulsion of public opinion all over Europe in favour of the two small States which have refused to keep the peace. Up to the present time the combined action of the European Cabinets in favour of peace has been backed by the almost unanimous assent of public opinion everywhere, but public opinion is swayed rather by sentiment than sense, and the sight of Turkish soldiers slaughtering Greeks and Servians would be pretty sure to rouse a headstrong anti-Turkish agitation, which would end by making a settlement of affairs in the Balkans more difficult than ever.

THE treatment which a Servian Deputy, M. Belizar Kundovic, is now undergoing for having spoken out his mind plainly against a renewal of the war with Bulgaria will, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, give Europe an idea of the liberty which is allowed for the expression of unofficial opinion. M. Kundovic has been thrown into prison, and indicted for high treason before the tribunal of Lousica, for having said, in a public speech:—"I have been asked to sign an address to the King praying for a renewal of the war, and have refused. We do not want another. The Government is getting up these petitions and forcing timid people to sign them because it wants to make foreign nations believe that the Servians have forgiven the glaring blunders which caused our disasters in the last war. But we have not forgiven these blunders, and we know where the responsibility for them rests. The war was unpopular from the beginning, and a revival of it would be odious and absurd. I myself will be no party to any such thing, and I am sure that those who listen to me are in secret agreement with my sentiments." M. Kundovic was arrested immediately after making the above speech.

A TREATY is now about to be negotiated by the English and German Ministers with the Moorish Government, the result of which may be a great and unexpected benefit to English commerce. Morocco from the time of the decay of the Roman power has been closed to foreign enterprise, and the interior of the country has until the last few years been practically unknown. The most reliable accounts, however, which we have lately received concur in proving that the Moorish Empire, and particularly the southern portion, is not only amazingly fertile but that it also possesses vast though untouched mineral wealth. The difficulties in bringing these under the sway of European capital and enterprise may be comprised in—first, the obstacles placed by the Moorish Government in the way of persons wishing to explore the country; secondly, the practical prohibition of the sale of land to Christians. The political question as regards Morocco lies as follows. The integrity of the Empire has been up to the present maintained by four or five of the great Powers of Europe, because each one is jealous of the others possessing a territory which would command the Straits of Gibraltar. England in particular has always consistently supported the Moors, and only for the determined attitude manifested by her, and lately by Germany also, the northern portion of Morocco would before this have passed into other hands. But in return for the protection thus extended it has been intimated to the Sultan that he is expected to throw open his territories to the markets of Europe, and that its enormous dormant wealth must be utilized, not only for the benefit of European energy and intelligence, but for the advancement of the natives themselves. It is much to be hoped (a correspondent writes) that the English and German Ministers will be firm in the demand which it is supposed they are making as to the free sale of land, and that the iniquitous restrictions on commerce which seem to have been specially contrived to impoverish the country may be abolished. Where these two points to be satisfactorily arranged Morocco would soon prove one of the richest lands in the world for the employment of capital and the operations of commerce.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, which is practically a semi-official or inspired organ of the German Government, notes with pleasure the calmness with which England has received the news of the fresh instance of high-handed proceedings on the part of the Germans in the Pacific. From the equanimity displayed in reference to this intelligence in London, the Rhenish paper infers that England would not perhaps object if Germany really did annex the Samoa Islands after all. The *Norddeutsche*, Prince Bismarck's special mouthpiece, reproduces the former, but not the latter, remark of the *Cologne Gazette*. It is stated that orders have been given to haul down the German flag, and that German naval officers have received instructions to avoid all measures likely to involve Germany in complications with foreign Powers.

IT is an ill-wind that blows no one any good, and probably the growers of Indian tobacco will derive a certain amount of satisfaction from the fact that the lock-out of the New York cigar-makers is in full progress, both sides being determined upon a protracted contest. It is stated that 11,000 persons are without employment—including workmen in kindred trades—through this movement.

IN the four years 1882 to 1885 the number of Indian emigrants who arrived at Mauritius was 9,903, and of those who left the Island for India 10,729. In consequence of the depressed state of the sugar market many of the planters are reducing the number of labourers on their estates, and it is, therefore, proposed to suspend the Indian Emigration Act. This proposal, however, does not seem to have been favourably received. It is contended that the suspension of the Act will have the effect of raising the rate of wages and damaging the credit of the Colony, the step being quite avoidable.

## MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR S. BOXWELL, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, into which he has been recently promoted.

THE appointment of the Director-General of Ordnance in India to a seat in Council took every one by surprise. The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Lowis, now on furlough in England, as his successor, is equally a surprise. Colonel A. Walker is officiating as Director-General of Ordnance in India until the return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowis, when it is expected he will proceed to Poona as Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, *vice* Lieutenant-General A. A. Bayley, vacating on promotion.

THE following has been issued in the *Punjab Gazette*:—When an inroad is made into British territory or an encounter takes place on the border between the troops and the hill tribes, or any important and unusual occurrence happens, the Officer Commanding the District (or nearest cantonment) will telegraph an explicit summary of the circumstances direct. 1, to the Secretary, Government of India. 2 to the Military Secretary, Punjab. 3, to A. A. G., Punjab F. Force.

THE E Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, under the Command of Major Taylor, is expected to arrive at its new quarters, Cawnpore, on the 20th instant.

CAPTAIN B. M. ALLEN, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, *vice* Captain J. M. D. Lewes, proceeded on furlough.

LIEUTENANT E. DE S. SMART, Wing Officer 5th Goorkhas, has been appointed officiating Quartermaster.

CAPTAIN W. H. YOUNG, Bengal Staff Corps Military Accounts Department, has been posted for duty to the office of the Pay Examiner, Bengal.

THE appointment of Armourer Serjeant is open to soldiers of good character who can, after a training in an arsenal where there is a Chief Civil Master Armourer, pass the necessary examination. No men can, however, be accepted as candidates for the appointment of Armourer Sergeant, who have more than ten years' service, and short service men, if they have not already done so, will be required to re-engage withthe colors for twelve years, and also execute an agreement to complete twenty-one years' service, so soon as they become eligible. A soldier, who has been brought up as a gun-smith, or barrelmaker, may make an armourer; but ordinary soldiers never will with the training available in an arsenal. Such men will never turn out anything better than tinkers, and there are enough and to spare of this class in the army already.

VOLUNTEER W. F. WHITEHEAD, F Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been elected lieutenant. Mr. Larmour, who lately resigned the lieutenancy, was the only other candidate for the position. Mr. Whitehead obtained 36 votes to the other's 7.

THE skirmishing contest, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, open to teams of 8, advancing in skirmishing order from the 500 yards to the 100 yards firing points, and delivering 3 rounds each man at each 100 yards, commencing at 500, at a kneeling figure, painted on a small target, takes place on the 13th instant, on the Ballygunge rifle range. The firing has to be finished in 11 minutes per squad, and the full 120 rounds have to be fired, or the squad will be disqualified. Full uniform, arms and accoutrements to be worn. The prize is given by Major Teale. Officers may shoot.

LIEUTENANT P. F. F. LEICESTER, 1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment, has been granted leave to England on medical certificate, pending the orders of the Horse Guards as to his retirement from the service.

LIEUTENANT W. H. FOSKEN, Lincolnshire Regiment, has been granted language leave to Calcutta for six months to study the native languages.

QUARTERMASTER C. SANDERSON, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, has been directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has been promoted.

MAJOR A. L. WOODLAND, 1st Durham Light Infantry, has been granted nine months' leave to England on private affairs.

IT is an anomalous circumstance that, while an expedition is in the field in Upper Burma, not only is General Buck, commanding the Burma Division, retired on account of the age clause, but that another officer holding an important command on the frontier is compelled to follow suit. Colonel Shaw, commanding the garrison and station of Thayetmyo, completed his twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel on the 8th ultimo, and was, therefore, retired in accordance with the rule. This is not merely a "hard case," but a case in which Government loses the services of a distinguished officer at a time when these services are of peculiar value. Colonel Shaw took a leading part in the operations against the Moplahs in 1849-51, and was present at the engagements of Munjerry and Thdatoor. He was Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Rangoon for upwards of three years; and subsequently, from October, 1866, to October, 1871, held the post of Assistant Adjutant-General. As an able and experienced officer, with a thorough knowledge of Burma and the Burmese, Colonel Shaw stands out as having a foremost claim upon one of the command appointments in the newly acquired territory.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th February, as compared with the statement of the 6th February:—

| LIABILITIES. | Feb. 6. Rs. | Feb. 13. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 53,95,621 | 42,67,256 |
| do. at Branches | 22,30,090 | 19,01,346 |
| Other Deposits | 2,28,50,967 | 2,38,37,062 |
| Post Bills | 19,500 | 20,071 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | 4,41,300 | 4,54,955 |
| | 4,34,38,074 | 4,19,80,692 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorised Securities | 32,84,045 | 32,63,378 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize | 16,40,076 | 16,35,237 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 27,64,037 | 29,39,199 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 3,565 | 847 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,76,80,398 | 1,75,49,314 |
| Stamps | 25,077 | 28,412 |
| Dead Stock | Rs. 5,75,807 | |
| Amt. applied in reduction | 2,65,000 | |
| | 3,10,807 | 3,10,697 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondence | 7,98,656 | 9,49,185 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,68,74,913 | 1,57,03,923 |
| | 4,34,38,074 | 4,19,80,692 |

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING COMMITTEE.—Commodore Henry Morland, I. N., Messrs. John Macfarlane, Kenneth Macaulay, John Hay Grant, Tyrrel Leith, and Colonel W. Merriman.

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club held their first meeting yesterday afternoon. The weather, as far as could be judged by those ashore, was "royal"; but it was rather rough out at the Mark Boat, Code Flag R., which was placed at the turn for home and near Gull Island. The course yesterday measured twelve miles. The turn for home was five-and-a-half miles distant from the starting line, which was directly opposite the Yacht Club House. The Sunk Rock and Dolphin Lighthouse were to be kept on the Port Hand when coming home, but it was allowed after the start, and when making the Mark Boat, Code Flag R, to pass the quarantine and South Caranja buoys on either side. The nature of the course prohibited any one from enjoying a full view of the races and there was consequently very few spectators. The start and the finish, however, could be viewed from the Apollo-bunder and the Yacht Club, and at these points small groups were collected. Lady Reay was among those who viewed the races from the Yatch Club grounds. The following are the results:—

1ST RACE.—For Club yachts under six tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a Cup, value Rs. 100. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

| Y. names. | Rig. | Entered by | Disting. Flag. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sylph | Lateen | J. Westall | Red and White | 1 |
| Maud | Lateen | R. G. Walton | White Star on Blue Ground | 2 |
| Princess | Lateen | F. A. Little | Yellow and Black Burgee | 3 |

TIME ALLOWANCES.—Maud allowed Sylph 5m. 12s., Princess 3m. 12s.; Princess allowed Maud 2m.

Time—Sylph 4h. 43m. 7s., Maud 4h. 42m. 36s., Princess 4h. 52m. 12s.

2ND RACE.—For Club yachts under twenty tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a Cup, value fifteen gold mohurs. To start at 1-45 p.m. Once round the course.

| Y names | Rig | Entered by | Disting. Flag. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pauline | Lateen | F. D. Parker | Red and White stripe | 1 |
| Rustom | Lateen | R. G. Walton | Red and White diagonal bars | 2 |
| La Mascotte | Lateen | H. Gill | Cross and Crescent | 3 |
| Waterwitch | Cutter | J. Macfarlane | Bird Flying | 0 |

TIME ALLOWANCES.—La Mascotte allowed Rustom 6m. 0s., Pauline 6m. 24s. Waterwitch 10m. 36s. Rustom allowed Pauline 24s., Waterwitch 4m. 12s. Pauline allowed Waterwitch 4m.

Time—Pauline 4h. 53m. 1s., Rustom 5h. 1m. 24s., La Mascotte 5h. 0m. 47s., Waterwitch 5h. 22m. 37s.

3RD RACE.—Club yachts, over twenty tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, one gold mohur. Prize—Entrance money, and a Cup, value twenty gold mohurs. To start at 2 p.m. Once round the course.

| Y. names | Rig | Entered by | Disting. Flag | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water Queen | Lateen | F. A. Little | Yellow and Black Burgee | 1 |
| Cinderella | Lateen | F. J. Mitchell | Diagonal Stripe | 2 |
| Sea Queen | Lateen | Captain Morland | White blue-bordered pierced falcon crest | 3 |
| 2 Ianthe | Lateen | L. Rivett-Carnac | Blue Burgee White Crescent | 0 |

TIME ALLOWANCES.—Water Queen allowed Sea Queen 3m. 48s., Cinderella 4m. 12s. Ianthe 6m. 48s.; Sea Queen allowed Cinderella 24s., Ianthe 3m. Cinderella allowed Ianthe 2m. 36s.

Time.—Water Queen 4h. 28m. 31s.; Cinderella 4h. 54m. 34s.; Sea Queen 4h. 54m. 44s.; Ianthe 4h. 58m. 15s.

4TH RACE.—*Bona-fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 60; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. 3rd Boat saves stakes. To start at 2-15 p.m. Once round the course.

| Y. names | Rig | Entered by | Distinguishing Flag |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abyssinia's Gwalior's | Life-boat Cutter | Captain A. Gwyn J. Hand | Blue Flag letter A in centre. |
| Fairway | Tug | H. Mullen | Red Burgee |
| Marie | Tug | T. Bielster | Red pennant, Maltese Cross. |

None of these boats had come in till long after dark.

## A MOPLAH MURDER CASE.

A DEEPLY interesting Moplah murder case was heard in appeal on Friday morning, at the Madras High Court, by the Hon'ble Justices Brandt and Parker. The case was one in which three prisoners, named Nadutodiyial, Perambil Viran, *alias* Viran Mohideen, Vadivan, *alias* Ariparambil Vanhi Koya, and Edavalat Parambil Pari Mohideen—all Moplahs—were sentenced, by Mr. H. J. Stokes, the Sessions Judge of South Malabar, to suffer death, being found guilty of murder, abetment of murder, and mischief by fire, with intent to destroy a dwelling house. A fourth prisoner, Sayad Ali, was charged along with the prisoners with abetment of murder and with concealing a design to commit murder. This fourth prisoner was, however, found not guilty, and accordingly acquitted. Mr. H. G. Wedderburn was engaged to defend the three prisoners under sentence of death, and Mr. E. B. Powell, the Government Pleader, appeared in support of the conviction. It appears that some years ago one Kutti Kariyan (a low-caste man) became a convert to Islam, but subsequently abandoned this form of faith and returned to his previous condition. This caused a very bitter feeling to spring up against him among the Moplahs of his neighbourhood, and resulted in a determination by the Moplahs to take his life. On the 2nd May last, twelve Moplahs assembled with the intention of carrying out their resolution, and at about 2 or 3 A.M. they proceeded to Kutti Kariyan's hut. He was awakened by their approach, and closed the door against them. Some of the Moplah band kicked the door in, and entering seized their victim, and cut his throat with a sword. His wife refusing to leave the hut, clung to her husband and was also murdered. One of the deceased's five children had his stomach cut open, and three other children perished in the fire with which the Moplahs destroyed the hut. One child—a girl six years old—escaped from the hut, after suffering terrible injuries by burning, and is the only survivor. The murderers then marched in a body towards the police station at Kalpacancheri, where they hoped to get arms, but failing to do so, passed on to an eminence called the Wroth Hill. Not finding this a convenient place to make a stand, they went to the house of Parameshwara Numbudrid, turned out the inmates, and there waited to be attacked. A report of the disturbance had been made, a company of soldiers was sent after the rebels. In the afternoon the soldiers arrived at the house in which the Moplah band had barricaded themselves, and all that were in the house were shot—altogether eleven men and one boy. The three prisoners, however, were not at that time among the number. They had deserted their comrades after the murders had been committed, and the hut had been burnt. The 2nd prisoner left them before dawn on the 3rd May, at the point of a sword, and the three rebels took refuge, and the first and third prisoners left them on the evening of the 2nd, after the gang had descended the Wroth Hill. This left nine of the murderers, and the number shot down in the jungle was made up to twelve by two men (one of whom brought a boy with him) having voluntarily joined them. The first prisoner was arrested on the 8th May, and on the next day he made a detailed statement to the Deputy Magistrate, in which he acknowledged his guilt. The second prisoner surrendered himself to the District Magistrate on the 15th May, and next day made a confessional statement to the Deputy Magistrate. The third prisoner was arrested at Cannanore on the 22nd May, and made a full confession, on the 25th, to Mr. D'Cruz, the Deputy Magistrate. Besides these, the first prisoner made further statements on the 19th and 31st May, confirming his previous admissions; and the second prisoner did the same on the 19th. The swords used in the murders had been stolen from the Tiyan Unniri by the first and second prisoners. The prisoners before the sessions court withdrew their confessions. The assessors were of opinion that the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prisoners attempted to commit murder, that they were present when the deceased was murdered, and that they went with the intention of murdering him and abetted his murder. They were guilty of causing mischief by fire. The assessors were reluctant to state directly that they considered the prisoners actually guilty of murder. The Sessions Judge found the three prisoners guilty of murder as well, and sentenced them to be hanged.

Mr. Wedderburn, on behalf of the prisoners, took objection to an informality in the procedure adopted by the Deputy Magistrate. The first prisoner made two statements on the 10th and 31st May, confirming his previous admissions, and the second prisoner on the 19th. Mr. Wedderburn contended that these confessions were not admissible in evidence, as they were not recorded under either section 164, or section 364 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Every question put by the Magistrate to the prisoners, and every answer given by them were not recorded by the Magistrate, nor were the statements taken down in the language in which they were made. Further, these confessions were not signed by the accused persons nor certified by the Magistrate. It was, however, argued by the other side that these statements were read over to the first and second prisoners on the 8th June, and acknowledged by them then to have been made voluntarily by them. These acknowledgments were duly recorded under section 364 of the Code, and are signed by the prisoners. The fact that these prisoners confessed on the dates above-mentioned was proved by the evidence of the Deputy Magistrate. Considerable discussion ensued as to the objection taken, and their lordships were not at present able to decide, without further considering the question, as to the admissibility of these statements.

Judgment was reserved.—*Mail.*

## THE COMING BEY OF TUNIS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—I paid a visit this afternoon to Taieb Bey, brother of the reigning Bey of Tunis. I was introduced to Mohammed Taieb Bey by his friend and present adviser, Baron de Castelnuovo, and was cordially received. Prince Taieb resides in a lofty modern apartment in a fashionable quarter. Nevertheless, one feels a thousand miles from Paris. Thick Oriental rugs cover the floor. Incense-burners are smoking in the corners, and fill the rooms with heady perfume. As the visitor enters, servants of the Arab, Berber, and negro races glide across the hall. I found Prince Taieb sitting alone on a sofa in the drawing room. He was wrapped up in the white woollen burnous, which, to the unaccustomed eye, bears a startling resemblance to a winding-sheet. From beneath peeped a vesture of blue and red silk, and the broad ribbon of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, which was bestowed

advancement of the numerically insignificant section which has been educated in the English-speaking schools to places of power and profit; that a knowledge of English gained at the expense of the tax-payer should be the one road to preferment: this doctrine is certainly repugnant to the feelings of the aristocracy of India. But it is making way; and if Indian questions are to be dealt with in accordance with the exigencies of home party politics, as threatens to be more and more the case, then it will be sound policy to build up a barrier against the social democracy which is growing up in our own provinces, whose suffrage is based on a knowledge of English, by strengthening the Native States and attaching them to us by exhibiting a wise confidence in their loyalty. The danger which threatens India in the future is that the civil administration should practically fall into the hands of a class which, while more than any other it has reason to feel gratitude for the advantages the English in India have bestowed on it, never ceases to revile them, and which, while still in a state of political infancy and utterly incapable of taking our place, is yet doing its best to undermine our authority.

Against this danger the existence of a strong well-ordered Native State, bound up in the well-being of the British administration by the ties of self-interest and unity of feeling on this critical point, may be found before many years have passed a useful guard. There is also the very sufficient military consideration. Heretofore a considerable part of our army has been locked up watching those of the Native States, while the latter have been of no use for the general purposes of the empire. The Native States have displayed a very praiseworthy desire of late years to take a real share in our military operations; but if they are to do so, some at least of their troops must be rendered more effective.

## SOCIAL ASPECT OF BANKING.

MR. H. S. FOXWELL (Professor of Political Economy at University College, London, and Examiner to the Institute) recently read a paper on the above subject before a meeting of the Bankers' Institute, held at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus.

Professor Foxwell, in the course of his paper, observed that it was well-known that criticism in its restless attack on the economic constitution of modern society had not left banking and the machinery of credit unassailed. It seemed to him, therefore, worth while to review the operation of these institutions with special reference to the more recent developments of this hostile opinion. The account of credit and banking given by Mill nearly 40 years ago was perhaps still the one most familiar to the public; but a new and more fundamental criticism had developed itself since that time, and is required to be met by a correspondingly broad and unreserved attitude of exposition. It was this broader attitude which he had wished to indicate by the somewhat ambiguous term "social" in the title of the paper. It would have been more natural, and, as he understood the term, equally exact, to have used the word "economic." But that term also was ambiguous, and dangerously so, for his present purpose. It was gradually acquiring an unwarrantable political sense and degenerating into a mere party epithet. There were many persons who regarded the economist as one who was in some sort pledged to support the individual against society, right against duties, the strong against the weak. It was easy to see that that view was entirely erroneous, and that those who held it had mistaken for necessary deductions from economic science what were only the political opinions of particular economists. It might be objected at the outset that there was no useful end to be served by a discussion of the functions of banking, because their utility could not reasonably be disputed. Neither the premiss nor the conclusion of this argument seemed to him obviously true, and he certainly did not think the conclusion was justified by the premiss. This was emphatically the age of *raison d'être*. An impatient democracy expected every institution to show cause for its existence, especially if the institution had the audacity not only to exist, but to prosper. And on the whole the effect of such scrutiny, even where there was least ground for demanding it, seemed to be salutary. Having reviewed the principal functions of banking, and attempted to emphasize that aspect of it in which it affected most closely the interests of the great mass of the people, he dealt with various criticisms on banking or on practices connected with banking, and afterwards reviewing the outcome of these criticisms, contended that the nature and *rationale* of lending at interest was the result of the existence of two fundamental social needs for accumulation, and it might be taken to measure their relative urgency, or at all events the effective influence of their urgency upon human conduct. They must, however, distinguish the legitimacy of interest in general from the necessary legitimacy of this or that species of interest bargain, and here he thought that certain regulations, which he pointed out, were necessary. Assuming that lending at interest was in general advantageous to society, and that by suitable limitations it was guarded against abuse, what was to be said of the particular mechanism by means of which it was at present carried on? The bulk of lending in civilized countries was carried on through banks, if they gave its widest sense to that term. And so little had been done by the critics towards pointing out an effective substitute for banking by private enterprise that there was really not much left to say on the question of organic reform. What we required of our credit machinery was a powerful, well-organized market, the business of which was ably and cheaply conducted, with the *maximum* of security and facilities, and so as to bring about the greatest steadiness of prices and the most continuous industrial equilibrium. He had tried to show that there was no reason to suppose that these functions could be better discharged by any alternative to private enterprise that had yet been suggested. Socialistic criticism had shown itself here as elsewhere to be more successful in exposing social evils than in tracing them to their real causes or discovering practicable remedies for them. Banking had been blamed for mischiefs which had their source in the structure and conditions of modern industry or in the defective state of public and individual morality, and the only remedies proposed for these mischiefs were fundamental changes, the full effects of which it was impossible to foresee, but which would certainly, he maintained, be incomparably more hurtful to society than the original disease. But although it might be easy to justify our present banking system against the somewhat wild criticism of the socialists, it did not follow that its efficiency and public utility might not be considerably increased. The evils exposed by the socialists were real and serious, and deserved the most careful attention. One great want seemed to him to be especially indicated as they reflected on these evils —namely, the necessity of an increased, sustained, and organized effort to diminish the disturbance arising from fluctuations of prices.

## DEATH OF MRS. LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"I have just received news of the death of Mrs. Laurence Oliphant, which I record with deep sorrow. It occurred at Haifpha, in Syria, where her husband has been settled for some years. The disease which carried her off was a slow fever, doubtless brought on by the changes of climate which she has experienced since her marriage. She belonged as much to London as to Paris society, in both of which capitals, like her mother, Mrs. Wynn-Finch, she was equally loved and appreciated. By her marriage to the well-known author, as well as by her own productions, she belonged to the literary world, and her death leaves a blank in a very special class of writers. Miss Octavie L'Estrange, who, as the name indicates, was of French origin on the father's side, lived at Paris with her mother and step-father, Mr. Wynn-Finch, in the Rue du Centre, in the Quartier des Champs Elysées, when Mr. Oliphant, then correspondent of the *Times*, came, towards the end of 1871, with his mother, Lady Oliphant, to settle there, just opposite the house occupied by Mr. Wynn-Finch. The two families soon came to know each other, and not long afterwards the marriage between Mr. Oliphant and Miss L'Estrange was celebrated. Some time after his marriage Mr. Oliphant abandoned journalism and set out for America, accompanied by his mother and his young wife. It is very generally known, but the fact may be recalled, that Mr. Oliphant, after having left London, became connected in America with a religious community known as 'The Brothers of the New Life,' founded under the inspiration and on the doctrines of Mr. Harris. Not only did Mr. Oliphant become a fervent believer in the new doctrine, but his enthusiasm was participated in by Lady Oliphant, his mother, and by Mrs. Oliphant, his wife, both of whom they had initiated into his religious views before his marriage. In America Mrs. Oliphant devoted her energy and great intelligence, in concert with her husband, to the cause which they had espoused. Only once did she return to England and France. Afterwards she and her husband went out for Haipha, where they bought first one small property and then another on Mount Carmel. Mrs. Oliphant had become an authoress, but had published only a few short papers. Two years ago a volume made its appearance dated from Mount Carmel, which contained an exposition of the doctrines of which Mr. Oliphant and his wife were the prominent disciples, and which had been dictated, if not written, by the latter. Of this volume little has been said in the shape of criticism, for this reason, perhaps, that it has been little understood, although very much read. But new religious doctrines, inspired and written by a refined, penetrating, sincere, and ardent mind, more specially when the subtlety is that of a delicate woman, are not likely to meet the eyes of those able to seize their meaning or to subject them to careful analysis. It must accordingly not be inferred from the comparative silence with which this book has been received that its contents have met with condemnation. We must simply conclude that there has been an admission on the part of those who have read it that they have not been able to seize its meaning and purpose. Before Mrs. Oliphant went to Syria, it is said, she was in delicate health. The hardships of life in the East, where all conveniences are absent, the constant tension of a mind ever turned towards the great problems of religion, and the enthusiasm with which the young and beautiful prophetess was inflamed, must all have tended to weaken and exhaust a delicate frame. To use a common expression, the sword has worn out its scabbard."

## PROGRESS IN ALGERIA.

SOME interesting information with regard to the progress made in Algeria is supplied in the triennial report, from which the Governor-General of that colony made frequent quotations at the opening of the autumn sessions of the Supreme Council. Algeria contains 400,000 inhabitants of European origin, out of whom 200,000 are French, and most of the remainder Spaniards, Italians, and Maltese. Moreover, it is worthy of remark, as tending to contradict the pessim theory that Europeans would not be able to take root in the country, that the excess of European births over deaths for the last 12 years has been 17,007, this including the deaths among the troops quartered in Algeria, deducting which the excess would be something like 26,000. The excess of births over deaths is quite as great among the French as among the Spanish and Italian colonists. The total area of rural properties belonging to Europeans has increased from 2,702,690 to 2,952,000 acres within the last three years; while the rural population, which numbered 146,657, including women and children, in 1881, reached 170,766 in 1884. Between the years 1877 and 1884 the European settlers have purchased from the Mussulmans and Israelites about 725,000 acres of land, while the latter have acquired from them only 100,000 acres. The number of cattle possessed by the Europeans have increased from 529,660 head in 1881 to 673,612 head in 1884, this being equivalent to an increase of 28 per cent.; while the area of land planted with vines has come up from 37,500 acres seven years ago to something like 162,000 acres, nearly all of which belongs to Europeans. The increase in the production of the vines has been still more rapid, the total yield having been 24,120,000 gallons last year and 54,942,500 gallons this year. It must be remembered, too, that many of the vines have not yet begun to bear, so that the increase will be still greater in the next few years. The foreign trade of Algeria has also made great progress, for the imports, which were only £7,694,337 ten years ago, were £11,592,435 last year, though this total, it should be added, is considerably below those of the three previous years. The exports, however, have made uninterrupted progress, amounting to £7,035,915 last year, as against only £5,757,296 ten years ago. The total length of railways open for traffic, including the 118 miles of the Medjerdah Tunisian line, was 1,187 miles at the beginning of the present year, showing an increase of about 100 miles in two years. The Governor-General was also able to state in the course of his speech that the colony is self-supporting, the expenditure for 1886 being estimated at £1,560,000 and the assured revenue at a trifle over that sum. This estimate, however, does not include the cost of the army corps quartered in Algeria, which, the Governor-General asserts, not without reason, is a very valuable field of manœuvre for troops, which, if not sent over from France would have to be quartered in the mother country, and at much greater expense.

## DINNER GOWNS.

WRITING on the Paris fashions, a contemporary has the following:—

"Out of ten women attired for dinner or an evening party you will not find more than three in absolutely low dress, perhaps not more than one. The evening bodies favoured beyond all others this season is neither high nor low; 'three-quarters high' bodices of this sort used to be called in my juvenile days. I am not certain whether I am very partial to these half measures. That we shall soon get accustomed to what at first has an old-fashioned, old-country look, is much more than probable. The bodice, cut down square or in a point in front only, was certainly prettier; but it is useless to discuss new fashions, we must take them as they come. Most of these half-high bodices look as if they had been originally made quite high to the throat, and had, as an after-consideration, been cut down in a curve or point—more or less deep—both back and front. Trimmings are put on flat on the tops of these bodices. In the case of lace it is sewn underneath the edge and turned down. Plain bands of velvet, plush, or satin; bands of coloured embroidery of beadwork and passementerie are treated in the same way. Sometimes the bands are carried down to the waist like braces, and the simplicity of outline is not broken by the addition of flowers or knots of ribbon, as it was formerly. The bodice itself, made of the same material as the train or pascis has a plastron to correspond with the tablier in gathered tulle satin studded with pearl-drops, or brocade inserted between the braces. With gathered tulle skirts, little jackets with vandyked basques cut half-high and turned back with lappels, so as to exhibit a low chemisette, are worn; and very pretty and becoming they are in plain velvet, plush, silk brocaded with beads, or some dainty pompadour damask. Corselets with straps on the shoulders are supplemented by half-high chemisettes, and low bodices have small frills folded beneath, which conceal the shoulders and render them applicable to soirées as well as balls. Sleeves have undergone changes even more radical than these. Many of the evening-dress sleeves are rather mutilated long sleeves than short sleeves proper. They are mounted somewhat full on the shoulder, yet set smoothly over the arm, and are cut off two or three inches above the bend or exactly to the elbow. This may apply both to sleeves of the dress-material itself and to those of transparent tulle, muslin, or lace. Black and coloured net sleeves worked with jet, tinted beads, tinsel, or hung with numberless little sparkling tassels, are much patronised just now; they generally cover the whole of the upper arm to the elbow. Much shorter bouffant sleeves are also worn —baby sleeves gathered into a band, and frilled fluted sleeves. These require knots of ribbon bows, set symmetrically on each shoulder, the underlying strap being two inches wide, if not more. Sometimes the fluted sleeves are continued down to the elbow, and hang over it loosely, after the manner of those worn by the Bulgarian peasantry—a fashion applied not only to thin materials, but to velvet, plush, &c. Sleeves reaching half-way down the upper arm are now and again trimmed on the outer side, with lengthwise bouillonnés—or, in other words, slashed—else with bands of beaded passementerie. As a set-off against these superabundantly trimmed sleeves are those out of which a heart-shaped piece or lozenge has been cut and filled in (or not) with some transparent fabric, leaving the curve of the arm visible more or less."

## HIGH COURT—FEB. 16.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

337-83—Chalk and W—Rai Luckmiputsing Doogur Bahadoor vs John Gordon and another.
16-86—Winter and B—G Okell and another vs Abdoolally Dawoodkhan settled.
18-86—Tyabjee and D—Ibrahim Noordin and others vs Bezonji Pestonji Khuras.
21-86—Khunderao M—Thacker Jaitha Runchore and another vs Keswegi Gokuldas.
26-86—Payne G and S—Raghunath Yuckta and others vs Thackri Noopa Janardhun—G.
28-86—Bomonji and H—Rehmoobhoy Allana and others vs Shivji Visram.
33-86—In person—Purshotumdas Cursandas vs Raghoji Godhaji Teli—Shamrao P.

Long Causes.

215-84—Payne G. and S—Bessonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Pestonjee Dinshaw—Khunderao M. Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's report and for further directions and costs.

877-70—Crawford and B—Mithibai and others vs Limjee N. Banajee and others—Tobin and R. and Craigie, L. and G. Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

601-70—Little, S. F. and N.—Shamavahoo vs Dwarkadas Vussonjee and another—Jefferson B. and D. Specially fixed.

Long Causes (specially fixed).

521-81—Payne, G and S—Essa Hajee Moladina vs Rehimabai—Mirza H K.
118-83—Hickenbotham and K—Bhagoobai vs Kristnajee Arjoon—R Skipsey.
250-85—Payne, and S—A Morton vs Lieut-Colonel A F Shivji Visram.
333-85—Craigie, L and G—Dayachund Malookchund vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

30-85—Mirza, H K—Hajee Adam Hajee Khan Mahomed vs Jijabai and another—Khunderao M. Part heard.
33-85—Winter and B—Nurrotumdas Vishnoocundas and others vs Huricbund Ramchundra and others—M M Munshi.
452-84—Tobin and R—Narayen Janardhun Chhatre vs Venayek Cassinath Medhaby—Wadia and G. (Not to be called on before the 18th inst.)
398-84—Thakurdas D and C—Janmahomed Cassum vs Valee Mahomed bin Rujub Tyebji and D.
65-85—Payne, G and S—Muddury Narasinhum and others vs Hajee Mahomed Raza Shirazee and others—Shamrao P.
143-84—Macfarlane and E—Tricum Panachund vs The B B and C I Ry Co and others—T and D. H. C, and B. W and B, and L. S F and N.
75-85—Thakurdas and D—Cursetji Allibhoy vs Allibhoy Hussonally, Pestonjee and R.
74-85—Chalk and W—Thacker Pitamber Sunderji vs Casibai—Jefferson, and S and R.
230-83—Tyabjee and D—Joosub Abdulla and others vs Amerudin bin Mahomed Hoosen Khatib and others—Mirza, H K and in person.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

467-85—M M Munshi—Bhima Jews and others vs Willoughby Leegyt—Wilkin and D—Part heard.
94-85—Chalk and W—Rai Luckmiputsing Doogur Bahadoor vs Premchund Roychund.
432-85—Hore C and B—Mirammal Nathmal and another vs Venayek Cassinath Mendhie and another—Wadia and G and Khunderao M.
479-85—Payne G and S—Vurseniji Trikumji vs The New Prince of Wales S and W Co.
452-85—Payne G and S—Ahmedbhai Currimbhai vs Dhunji Rajbee and another—Tobin and R.
6-86—Khunderao M—Custoorchund Aburchund vs Chemnitram Bustiram.
7-86—Wadia and G—Sala Mahomed Elias vs Abd Rahim Bowla.
375-85—Bomonjee and H—C. A. Turner vs Radhavahoo—Thakurdas and D. and Cama—Part heard.
385-85—In person—Morar Gukul and another vs Ruttonji Jewan Damanwala and another—In person.
388-85—Janardhun G—Dhondu Damodhur Surway vs C.A. Turner and others—In person.
390-85—A. Turner, Kemball Vaughan vs Abdoolally Tyab Fatteh—Jefferson and B.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Glenochil, 1,580 tons, Captain R Hay, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Goalpara, 1,354 tons, Captain A J Windebank, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE Brig Telegraph, 136 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Kondapa (14th Jan) in ballast.

THE Brig Thanaluksmy, 64 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst., from Calcutta (12th Jan), with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Olympia, 1,645 tons, Captain E Care, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Tyne, (12th Jan) with a cargo of railway materials. She is consigned to Messrs C. and Edulji.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain H P Jones, sails to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Bushire.—Col Maclean and Mr Charles Glessing; For Kurrachee.—Mrs George and Mrs Brown; For Jask.—2 native officers and hospital Assistant Shaikh Mahomed Aziz; For different parts.—209 deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Telegraph ..... | Nacoda ..... | Kondapa, Jan. 14. |
| | Thanaluksmy ..... | Nacoda ..... | Calicut, Jan. 12. |
| | Olympia (s) ..... | Care ..... | Tyne, Jan. 12. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | I M Tenasserim (s) | Wilson ..... | Kurrachee. |
| | Goalpara (s) ..... | Windebank | Galle. |
| | Glenochil (s) ..... | Hay ..... | Elephant Point. |

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Java, Jones, Busreh via Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer D. Balduino, for Genoa.
Hiate Esperance, for Mozambique.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
11 Falls of Dee ..... Seatar ..... Liverpool, Oct. 24.
Acorington ..... Dyke ..... Liverpool, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11.—Steamer Rajpootana. Ship County of Haddington. Barques Enterprise and Atlet Rohoman. Brig O. P. Olsen.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
13 Kohinur (s) ..... ..... Calcutta.
M Moanatchy, D S ..... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
12 Arcot (s) ..... ..... Calcutta.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY. 15.

FROM LONDON.

St Asaph s—61 cases candles, V Raychund; 250 barrels green copper, H Gouldsake.
Siam s—6 barrels bacon, Treacher and Co; 50 kegs paint of sorts, 30 drums boiled oil, Watson and Co; 59 cases cheese, bacon, ham and medicine other sorts, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases sewing machines, George R Purvis and son; 20 cases provisions, Jafferjee Jeewanjee; 27 cases oilmanstore, E Sumsoodeen and Co; 13 cases oilmanstore, Shahbuxy Ballaybuxy; 480 kegs white zinc paint, E Essoobji; 4 packages medicine other sorts, Cooper, Madon and Co; 5 cases quinine, C Jalabhoy; 1 case glassware perfumery, etc, Ewart Latham and Co; 75 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.
Peshawar s—1 puncheon Old Tom, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nyanza s—115 bundles sheet iron, Allybhoy Dossabhoy; 2,250 bundles sheet iron, Joseph Soares; 1,278 bundles sheet iron, R Mahadeo and Co; 25 cases school slates, Alimahomed Rahimtoola.
Asia s—88 kegs iron rose nails, N Chandabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macdonald s—1,774 bundles bar iron, A R S Mahomed.
Asia s—2 casks whisky, Latham and Co.
Nyanza s—150 casks whisky, Muncherjee Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rosario s—16 cases white zinc paint, T Farjoolabhoy

FROM CARDIFF.

St Asaph s—187 kegs iron rose nails, A H Jeewanjee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—100 bales cotton, Shivjee Nunnoo and Co; 100 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 70 bales cotton, Runchordass Mooljee; 700 cwts myrabolams Ruttonsee Visram; 750 cwts myrabolams Aldridge Salmon and Co; 258 cwts myrabolams, Mooljee Gouldass; 133 cwts nux vomica and 167 cwts myrabolams Premjee Heerjee; 2 bales cotton, J O Bushby and Co; 33 bales wool, J Chellaram; 300 cwts myrabolams, S Vussonjee; 1117 cwts myrabolams, R Ramjee; 5 cwts condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee; 101 bales wool, J Hemraj and Co.

FOR MASSINA.

D Balduino s—4002 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Maclean s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 300 cwts gingelly seed, and 3.0 cwts grain, G Bharmull.
St Asaph s—1,100 cwts gingelly seed, and 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—300 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,388 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bryn Glass s—3,000 cwts groundnuts Louis Dreyfes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdonald s—1,695 cwts gingelly seed Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sunbeam s—300 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Gwalior s—23 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Magara s—320 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.; 165 bales cotton Breul and Co; 220 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Niagara s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.
Sunbeam s—220 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lord O'Neill s—102 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 186 bales cotton, Sayed Md Carroony; 132 bales cotton Mahomed H. Carroony; 1403 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, Canji Purbat; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and C.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

Maclean, Col Bl, S C, on duty, from Simla.

FEBRUARY 14.

Lyttleton-Annesley, Brig-Genl By, Adjt-Genl Dept on duty, from Poona.
Sherston, Lt, Rifle Bde, to join, C-in-C's Personal Staff.
Walker, Lt-Col, By, C of Ord, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, I V S, By A V Dept, on duty, from Deesa.

FEB. 15.

Leacock, Lt-Col, By, 22nd By Infy, on leave, from Satara.
Ross, Maj-Genl, By Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Wilson, Lt, Bl, C of Ord, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Green, Col, By, D A G, on duty, from Poona.
Arbuthnot, Lt, Ms 3rd Lt Cavy, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Maclean, Surg, By, M S, on leave, to Poona.
Brimkley, Capt, By, 2nd N I, on duty, to Mhow.
Anderson, I V S, By, A V Dept, on duty, to Poona.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,

B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 16th February, 1886.

The Cathedral School Class-firing will take place on the 13th and 20th proximo. The ranges will be reserved as far as necessary.

Vol McGill, H. Company, is granted 4 months' leave of absence on urgent private affairs from this date.

Capt E. Freeborn, F Company, is granted 15 days' leave of absence from this date.

The ranges will be reserved for C. Company on the 24th, 26th, 27th February, and the 1st of March.

By order,

H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.


ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON as 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE SEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASOURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.



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|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... | Rs. 10 000,000 |
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| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | ,, 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | ,, 8,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL..... ..... | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL... | ,, 3,750,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... ..... | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | ,, 3,000,000 |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

*Not granted by any other Company whatever:—*

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1884.

1,982 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Premium ... | 21 5 4 | 24 8 8 | 28 10 0 | 33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*

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7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
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12. The Most Economical Management.
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15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

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SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, MILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 35 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairbairn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates, CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application



SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.



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CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

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NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

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GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that

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*HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED*

BY THE USE OF

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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

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Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

**THIS GREAT REMEDY**

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, and Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

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A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
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- A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

*(All the above complete for twelve persons.)*

- A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
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- All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.

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EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS FOR LAMPS, TABLE GLASS, CHINA, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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**AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS,**
ALL 5 OCTAVES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just unpacked a Consignment of the above, from a well-established English firm, and beg to offer them to the public on the Easy-Payment System.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

AMERICAN ORGANS. (1.)—Ten stops sub-bass, Violetta, Clarion, Diapason, Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Diapason Treble, Principal, Echo Forte—with Knee Swell.
Cash Rs. 520,—or by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 48.

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